e Minima Journal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1625.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Mr. CROFTS solicits orders for the shares mentioned in his letter, on p. ____, this day's Journal, the state of the market being highly in favour of buyers, of viewing the present state of prices as quite of a temporary character, it will found, as Mr. CROFTS asserts, that "the enumeration of the shares in his di letter, taking unquestionable rank amongst the cream of the market, the ost uninitiated speculator can scarcely go astray in operating at once; but r. CROFTS, if appealed for his advice as to the selections to be made, will give (as is his custom) free from any bias or interest in the mines themselves."

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON, E.C.
ALL SHARE TRANSACTIONS open with the late Mr. JAMES LANE will be RRIED THROUGH by the undersigned, Messrs. LANE and GIBBS, of 2, 07AL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., to whom all communications are to be dressed.—Oct. 12, 1866.

R. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDBALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE,

AND FINANCE REGISTER for October (published on Wednesday
ast) contains the third of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Loans, Bank and Finance, Railwayand
murance, das and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with
sher information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals
and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present
themselves; and a tabulated statement of the capital, value of shares, liabilities and asets, and the ratio between them; reserve fund, &c., of thirty-eight
joint-stock banks. Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange,
London, E.C.

Price 6d., or 5s. annually.

OTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, has REMOVED to 78, OLD ROAD-STREET, LONDON (close to the Stock Exchange).

TEORGE RICE recommends the purchase of WHEAL CREBOR, selling for 15s. per share, or \$4500 for the entire mine. PRINCE OF WALES, in same district, is now selling for £17s. 6d. per share, or about £18,000

WALES, In Salar Control of the Control of the entire mine.

GEORGE RICE recommends the purchase of WHEAL GRENVILLE, selling for \$1 los. per share, or £8000 for the entire mine. EAST LOVELL, a similar tin mine, is selling at about £10 per share, or £20,000 for the entire mine.

MINING

M R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

, W I L L I A M W A R D
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES D. GENN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDKALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS
BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES,
MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
WANTED TO PURCHASE:—50 East Bottle Hill shares. Sellers please state
lewen brice.

Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.

Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.

References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.-SPECIAL NOTICE.—Vide all hitherto published. 48, Threadneedlo-street, London, E.C., Oct. 12, 1866.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

16. UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. WILSON, WARD, and CO. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices: Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Caldbeck Fells, Penhale and Lomax, New Wheal Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MCNEILL and LONG have REMOVED from 7, Pope's Head-alley, Lombard-street, to 31, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
cash or "time on":—
Prince of Wales.
Marke Valley.
Wheal Rose.
North Treskerby.
Wheal Seton.
Clontales.
Clontales.
Clontales.
Clontales.
Clontales.
Cash or "time on":—
West Chiverton.
West Caradon.
Clifford.
Clifford

Grenville.
East Gunnislake.
South Frances.
East Carn Brea.
North Downs.
Devon Consols.

Chontales. Frontino. Devon Consols.
Chiverton Moor.
PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode is now worth 507. per fm. in the 45 jeast, and is 307. per fm., and likely for further improvements. This mine is opening out splendidly, and I would say to all my friends to double their interest at once at the present price. There are several other lodes of great importance to be in-tersected shortly, and if cut good I should not be at all surprised to see the shares at £10 per share, and to dispel any doubts would advise people to send their own separts to inspect it.

there at £10 per share, and to dispet any doubts would attached their own agents to inspect it.

An OFFER WANTED for Okel Tor and New Trelawny.

Money advanced on marketable mining shares.
Office hours. Ten till Four.

Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

M. R. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),
Executes orders in mining shares at nett prices, equivalent to 1½ per cent.
commission, and Stock Exchange securities at the usual charge. commission, and Stock Exchange securities at the usual charge. All communications punctually attended to, and cash sent on receipt of transfer. Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 South Callington; 10 East Carn Brea, £2½; 50 Chontales; 100 Mineral Rights, 15s.; 60 Wheal Grenville; 1 Devon Great Consols, £450; 70 Prince of Wales; 80 South Grenville; 6s. 6d.; 5 Great Vor, £20; 100 Great South Tolgus, 4s. 6d.; 120 West Kitty; 70 East Seton, 5s.; 40 Frank Mills; 15 Gawton, £3 ids. 9d.; 120 Dale; 30 South Darren; 5 West Frances, £5½; 50 Pestarena, £2 is. 3d.; 2 East Basset, £22½; 2 Minera; 5 Clifford Amalgamated; 30 Carn Camborne, 26s.; 50 Redmoor, 6s.; 150 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d.; 40 Great Retallack, 10s.; 80 Caldbeck Felis; 10 West Caradon; 70 New Treleigh; 20 So. Condurrow; 100 Hollybush, £2½; 100 North Chiverton; 1 Wheal Seton, £16; 40 Camborne Vean; 100 Don Pedro, 17s.; 120 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s. 3d.; 3 Great Laxey; 15 Cobre Copper, £2½.

SPECIAL, BUSINESS in Cape Copper, United Mexican, Alamillos, Port Phillip, Linares, Yudanamutana, St. John del Rey, and Washoe Gold.

WEST CARADON, AND PRINCE OF WALES MINES.—
(No. 392, Vol. VIII.), price 6d. each copy, contains important information of the above mines, also on East Loveli, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Chiverton Moor, &c.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—
SYNOPSIS OP CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c. (No. 391,
Vol. VIII), contains important information on the following mines:—
West Caradon.
South Caradon.
Wheal Great Consols.
Clifford Amalgamated.
Wheal Hrelawny.
Wheal Mary Ann.
Chiverton Moor.
Prince of Wales.
Wheal Buller.
East Wheal Lovell.
Wheal Buller.
Marke Valley.
Grambler & St. Aubyn.
New Wheal Seton.
Remarks on the Stock and Share Markets, Mining Share Market, and the Metal Market, &c.
Mr. Peter Watson has been in Cornwall and Devon seven to cight weeks, visiting and obtaining general information respecting most of the leading dividend and progressive mines. Last week's "Mining Circular," No. 391, contains important information on the above mines, which will be forwarded by post on application, price 6d. each copy.
Mr. Peter Watson returned to business (London) last week, and is in a position to advise with his customers and others as to purchases or sales of Cornish and Devon Mines shares.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c.,
and every other description of shares bought and sold at nett prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and
other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash, or for
fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience. (Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London

M. E. E. D. WARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., Is a BUYER or SELLER of Tresavean, East Lovell, Great Vor, Clifford, Tincroft, North Treskerby, Chontales, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Credit Foncier, Angio-American, Atlantic Telegraph, and American securities, at the current prices of the day. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Satisfactory references given in any town if the United Kingdom. SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Caradon, either as a buyer or seller.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

M. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Business transacted in the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES at nett prices for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Oct. 12, 1866.

Bankers: Bank of England.

CALDBECK FELLS, FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA, CHON-TALES, MINERAL BIGHTS.—Parties wishing to BUY or SELL in either of the above will find a ready medium for the negociation of their busi-ness by applying to Mr. C. A. POWELL, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Gren-ille, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

R. JOHN LITT TLE,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of Redruth).
Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.
Prompt cash settlements.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
MATTHEW GREENE has for ABSOLUTE SALE, and free of commission, the
FOLLOWING SHARES:—
20 Camb. Vean, 24s. 94.
10 Carn Camborne, 22s.
15 Chiverton Moor, £4%.
15 Chiverton Moor, £4%.
16 Clifford, £8.
50 Fontino, 10s.
50 Fontino, 10s.
50 East Basset, £21%.
10 Great Laxey, £19%.

Bankers: Imperial Bank. Office hours, 10 to 4.

Bankers: Imperial Bank. Office hours, 10 to 4.

A R T L E T T A N D C H A P M A N, S T O C K A N D SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to NEGOCIATE BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES at close market prices:— Closing prices, Friday Evening, Oct. 12, 1866.

Chiverton Moor ... 4% 5 Buyers. Sellers.

Chiverton Moor ... 4% 5 Great Laxey £ 18% £ 19

Chontales ... 3% 5 8 North Treskerby ... 3% 3% 13%

Chontales ... 3% 5 8 Prince of Wales ... 268. 6d. 288. 6d

RANCES: LORION BAN WESTIMEST.

R. E. GOMPERS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—During the past few months this mine has improved
as the different points have been developed, the ends now driven being of increased value, more especially in the value of the ore. In drawing the attention of his friends and the public to these shares, Mr. GOMPERS refers with pleasure to advice given on previous occasions, and can safely say that it has always
been on the cantions and safe side, and now having had Prince of Wales inspected by a thoroughly practical mine agent, on whose opinion he places the
greatest reliance, can confidently advise his friends, and those who are at present shareholders, not to part with their interest. The price of shares on the
market may fluctuate daily, but there can be no doubt but that if the shares are
kept for a short time they will prove a very profitable investment. Judging
from the quality of the ore, and the early cutting of the lode, Mr. GOMPERS
believe that ere long dividends will be declared.
Mr. GOMPERS is a dealer in Prince of Wales shares either as BUYER or

BELLER.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.-

Established 1839.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

This Agency undertakes the investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and devotes special attention to the selection of such Securities as pay good dividends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most probable to speedily and permanently improve in value.

Every information aforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of a strictly eligible and safe character.

Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.

CHARLES PETERS. Sec.

M R. C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Caradon, West Wheal Kitty, Great Retallack, Prince of Wales, East Carn Brea, Wheal Rose, Redmoor, North Downs, and South Wheal Gren-ville.—Address, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDBALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMAS recommends West Wheal Kitty shares for purchase at the present price—6s. 6d. per share. North Crotty and South Condurrow shares re also well worth buying for a quick market rise.

M ESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANC. L
AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices or

Ash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANS ELL, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C., and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER (Eighteen years' experience).
Mr. F. W. MANSELL being in constant communication with the leading agents in Devon and Cornwall, should be at once consulted as to the various mines now so prominently before the public. Mr. MANSELL is convinced that large sums of money may now be made by a prudent selection in British Mines, a list of which will be forwarded on application.—26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint Stock.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,

SOUTH TOLGUS—COPPER HILL.—MR. H. B. RYE is a BUYER of FIFTY SHARES in both these mines. Sellers please state lowest price.—77, Old Broad-street; and Mining Exchange, London.

JACKMAN.

*North Treskerby ... £ 3 - £ 3½

*Now Seton ... 27s - 29s.
South Condurrow ... 4 1

*South Grenville ... 4 10

West Seton ... 132½-137½

*West Caradon ... 14½-15½

*Wheai Büller ... 24 - 26

Wheai Grenville ... 1½-13½

*Wheai Grenville ... 1½-13½

*Wheai Grenville ... 1½-13½

*Wheai Grenville ... 1½-13½

*Wheai Grenville ... 1½-13½

*Triends to their remarks on p. 657 re-

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 657 respecting those mines marked *.
All orders to buy or sell shares of every description promptly attended to, for each or account.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET. LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:

3 East Basset, £21%.

40 North Crofty, 20.6d.

45 No. Treskerby, £3½.

45 North Downs, 10s.

46 Mineral Rights, 13s.

50 Frince of Wales, 27s.

50 So. Condurrow, 19s.

50 Caldbeck Fells, 23s. 3d

70 Frontino, 9s. 6d.

50 Chontales, % prem.

50 Drake Walls, 5s. 9d.

50 Cent. Minera, 8s. 9d.

60 Cent. Minera, 8s. 9d.

50 Cent. Minera, 8s. 9d.

50 Crebor, 12s. 3d.

50 Frank Mills, 47s. 6d.

50 Great Fortune, £4. 13

50 Grebor, 12s. 3d.

50 Great Fortune, £4. 13

50 Gr. Dox, Laxey, 32s. 6d

10 Great Laxey, £4. 19

50 South Callington.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS is a BUYER or SELLER, for Cas or Account, or for dealings end of the Year, end of March, June, or Sept., 1867, in the undermentioned MINES:—Chiverton. Chiverton Moor. West Chiverton. East Bottle Hill. South Condurrow. Prince of Wales. Frontino and Bolivia No. 8, Warnford-court, Bank, E.C. West Caradon. Clifford.

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—20 Garlidna 3s, 6d.; 25 South Callington, 30s., 50 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d. (worth buying); 25 North Pool; 1 East Caradon, £7; 15 West Wheal Kitty, 8s.

Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C. Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.

Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and twelve in London.

Mr. R. EMERSON atill recommends the purchase of Westminster Lead Mine Shares (Limited). The mine at the present time is returning 50 tons of lead ore per month, and when the additional machinery is at work they will be able to raise from 150 to 250 tons per month, and the shares must advance in price considerably.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, MINING OFFICES, 70 and 71,
BISHOPSCATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Begs to call the attention of his clients to mines, the merits of which are quite overlooked by the public generally, and cautions his friends against many undertakings which have not the slightest merit. Mr. REYNOLDS endeavours to remember that the interest of the dagent is identical with the interest of the castomer, and appeals to his judgment in the past as a reason for expecting confidence in the future. Two out of the six mines recommended in his September "Circular" have already experienced a considerable advance, and his confidence in South Callington as a strong and substantial company, and in the mine itself, as one of rare merit, is undiminished.

Mr. REYNOLDS transacts business in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance, Financial, or Mining Companies shares, and all miscellaneous securities, at the lowest market quotations.—Oct. 13, 1866.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS begs to plication to him. He will at the same time below that for shares on as inform all sellers that they will find a ready market for shares on application to him. He will at the same time be happy to give every information in his power respecting the present position and prospects of the mine 70 and 71. Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Oct. 13, 1866. NA

Oniginal Connespondence.

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

SIR,-I beg to hand you, in the most condensed form I can, the fluctuations in the stock of Scotch pig-iron in the last 12 months:

On Sept. 30, 1865, the total stock was Tos 570,000 On Dec. 31, 1865, ", 550,000 On March 31, 1866, ", 590,000 On Sept. 30, 1866, ", 470,000

From this statement it will be seen that the total increase of stock from Sept. 30, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was only 36,000 tons. During that time there were 133 to 138 furnaces in blast, and the price was 56s, 6d, to 64s, 6d, for the last quarter of 1865; 65s, to 80s, for the first quarter of 1866; 74s, to 80s, for the second quarter of 1866; collapsing, however, in May to near 50s. The decrease of 136,000 tons took place in the months of July, August, and September, when we had an average of only 82 furnaces in blast. Looking at these facts from our present stand-point of 88 furnaces in blast, and the price 54s, 6d., we cannot but expect a large decrease of stock for many months to come.—Glasgow, Oct. 11.

BROKER.

"INDIUM.

SIR,-Arriving from Germany, where indium is pretty well known and not having seen anything relating to it in English scientific papers, I propose to introduce the subject to your readers, hoping it may lead to fresh and interesting discoveries. This metal was dismay lead to fresh and interesting discoveries. This metal was discovered in the summer of 1863 by Prof. Richter and Inspector Reich, of the Freiberg Mining Academy, by means of the spectroscope. It has hitherto only been detected in the dark ferruginous blende of the mine Himmelfahrt, near Freiberg. Richter first extracted it from the blende, but soon found a better material for his purpose in the zinc manufactured at the Freiberg Smellting Works. According to the analysis of Dr. Winkler, who assisted Ritcher in determining the properties of indium, this zinc contains 00448 per cent. of the new metal. Whilst at Freiberg I dissolved 25 lbs. of zinc for the purpose of extracting the indium, and, although I did not propose to make an accurate quantitative determination, I worked as closely as I could on such a large scale. My result, however, was only 0'008 per cent. This difference may arise from the fact that Dr. Winkler's zinc, being a year older than mine, was not manufactured from the per cent. This difference may arise from the fact that Dr. Winkler's zinc, being a year older than mine, was not manufactured from the same blende. The method I adopted for the extraction of the indium is that given by Winkler in "Erdmann's Journal für Practische Chemie," 1865, No. 1. It dissolving the zinc in hydrochloric acid a small quantity of the metal must remain to keep the indium from dissolving; a metallic spongy residuum is thereby obtained, which contains all the "precious metal," but consists chiefly of lead, with small quantities of iron, arsenic, and cadmium. This residuum is dissolved in nitric acid, and the lead got rid of by the addition of sulphuric acid. Through the filtered solution, which contains a great deal of free acid, sulphurretted hydrogen gas is conducted, whereby arsenic and cadmium are precipitated. After filtering, the solution must be boiled, to drive off the sulphuretted hydrogen. great deal of free acid, sulphurretted hydrogen gas is conducted, whereby arsenic and cadmium are precipitated. After filtering, the solution must be boiled, to drive off the sulphuretted hydrogen, nitric acid or chlorate of potash being added to oxidise the iron. This, together with the indium, is then precipitated by ammoniac, which must be added in excess, in order to dissolve any zinc that remained in the first residuum. The precipitate, after being well washed, is dissolved on the filter in warm dilute acetic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen passed through the solution. By this means sulphide of indium is obtained, which, however, is invariably mixed with a little iron. After re-dissolving this precipitate in hydrochloric acid, re-precipitating with ammoniac, and treating as before with acid, re-precipitating with ammoniac, and treating as before with acetic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen (an operation I repeated three times), I obtained pure sulphide of indium. According to Winkler, this sulphide still contains iron, and he recommends the following method for purifying it:—He dissolves the precipitate in hydrochloric acid, and obtains a solution in which the iron is present as protoxide. To this solution he adds arbonate of baryta, and the indium is thrown own perfectly pure. This is one of the characteristic properties of oxide of indium—the only instance, I believe, of a protoxide being precipitated by carbonate of baryta. Richter assured me that by this method a little indium remains with the iron, and, of course, if every care is not taken to obtain protoxide of iron in solution—that is to say, if any sesquioxide were present—this latter would be thrown down with the indium. The reduction of the pure oxide can be effected by means of hydrogen gas, in the usual way. Indium is however as means of hydrogen gas, in the usual way. Indium is, however, so volatile that this method is attended with some loss. Another mode consists in heating the oxide in a charcoal crucible with carbonate of soda and borax, and then fusing with the addition of the cyanide

of potassium. By simple fusion with the latter the oxide is only reduced to a metallic powder.

The atomic weight of indium, according to Reich and Richter, is The atomic weight of indium, according to Reich and Richter, is 464·15 (0=100) or 37·128 (H=1), which figures Dr. Winkler found rather high. He gives, as the result of several trials he made, 448·9 (0=100) or 35·918 (H=0). The determination was effected by dissolving the pure metal in nitric acid, precipitating the oxide with ammoniae, igniting, and weighing. The specific gravity of indium in a granular state is 7·11 to 7·14; that of the hammered metal is 7·277, at a temperature of 20·4° Celcius (68° Fahr.). Its colour approaches that of platinum; it has a fine metallic lustre, which it retains in the atmosphere, and even in boiling water. It is much softer, and more malleable than lead. On charcoal before the blow-pipe the metal fuses readily, and imparts a blue colour to is much sorter, and more malientle than lead. On charcoal before the blow-pipe the metal fuses readily, and imparts a blue colour to the flame. The charcoal is covered with a deposit of oxide of a dark yellow colour, which becomes much lighter as the oxide cools. Indium dissolves slowly in hydrochloric acid; on the application of heat the solution is readily effected, and hydrogen is given off; it dissolves easily in nitric acid. The protoxide appears to be the only combination of indium with oxygen. The colour is that of straw combination of indium with oxygen. The colour is that of straw; after ignition, and when in lumps, it appears darker, and is translucent. When heated it becomes brown, but this colour gradually disappears as the oxide cools. It dissolves with difficulty after ignition in cold acids; if heat is resorted to the operation is made easy. The hydrated oxide forms a white voluminous precipitate (very like alumina), which is totally insoluble in solutions of potash and soda and in animoniac. The oxide imparts no colour to the blow-pipe fluxes; when fused with microcosmic salt and tin a grey bead is the result. Sulphuretted hydrogen precipitates sulphide of indium in an acetic acid solution; it is of a fine yellow colour, which turns to red-brown when dry. The presence of strong acids hinder the reaction of sulphuretted hydrogen, but not that of sulphide of ammonium. The presipitate obtained with the latter in included in the reaction. The precipitate obtained with the latter is insoluble in an excess of the re-agent; when gently heated, however, the solution is complete. On cooling, the sulphide of indium reappears, but this time it is white, and probably hydrated. Chloride of indium is easily obtained in white crystalline scales, by passing dry chlorine gas though a mixture of oxide with charcoal. It is very volatile, and though a mixture of oxide with charcoal. It is very volume, and readily absorbs water when it dissolves. All the salts of oxide of indium, as far as they are known at present, are colourless. The carbonate is white, crystalline, and granular when precipitated in acid solution by means of carbonate of soda; it is insoluble in an excess of this re-agent. It dissolves in an excess of carbonate of ammonia, but reappears if the solution is heated to ebulition. Phosphate of indium is white and voluminous; the oxalate is crystalline. A white precipitate is obtained with ferrocyanide of potassium. Sulphate of indium crystallises with difficulty. The same may be said of nitrate of indium in aqueous solutions; this latter cystallises readily, howof indium in aqueous solutions; this latter cystallises readily, however, in acid solutions, forming bundles of prisms. The indium spectrum is characterised by a beautiful blue line, which is seen to the greatest advantage when chloride of indium is used, or a solution of the oxide in hydrochloric acid; the colour lasts longer when sulphide of indium is made use of. All salts of indium impart a blue tinge to the flame of a "Bunsen's" lamp. Prof. Schrotter, of Vienna, after comparing the indium spectrum with that of the sun, has arrived at the conclusion that this blue line does not coincide with any dark line in the sun's spectrum, and that, therefore, according to Kirschhoff, the atmosphere of the sun does not contain indium. The blue rim corresponds exactly with No. 2523 of Kirchhoff's scale. There is also a white line in the indium spectrum, but not nearly so intense as the blue line. It coincides with a strong

Frauenhofer's line, and, as near as possible, with No.3265'8 of Kirchhoff's scale. For those who like German, I will mention the papers from which I draw most of the above results; they are "Erdmann's Journal" for 1865, Nos. 1 and 15, and the "Berg und Hüttenmannische Zeitung," 1864, No. 17.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TIN DRESSING.

SIR.—Your correspondent, Mr. Anthony, has, in my opinion, hit the right nail upon the head in his remarks in last week's Journal upon the improvements in Tin Dressing, when he recommends that the mechanical appliances for this purpose should be adapted to facilitate the action of the law of gravitation; and it affords me much pleasure to see a practical man, which I assume Mr. Anthony to be, taking such a common-sense view of the matter, as it encourages me to hope that the system of tin dressing which I suggested in the Mining Journal of Oct. 29, Nov. 5 and 19, and Dec. 3, 1864, and which involved the very principle now advocated by Mr. Anthony, may at some future day be found of some importance in the economy of Cornish mining, although it has hitherto been passed over in silence. If I wished to construct a machine which should take cotton, wool, or flax in its raw state at one end, and deliver it at the other wool, or flax in its raw state at one end, and deliver it at the other end a finished piece of calico or damask, I must expect such a ma-chine to be exceedingly complicated, for it must include a cleansing machine, a carding-machine, a roving-machine, a spinning-machine, and finally a loom; but in the dressing of the ores of tin one thing only has to be provided for, and that is the action of gravity. The means of providing for this action are already in use in every tin

mine, only they are employed in the wrong place—as a final operation instead of a first operation.

If Mr. Anthony turns to the papers I have referred to, he will find If Mr. Anthony turns to the papers I have referred to, he will find I have suggested the introduction of a machine "dolly tub," similar to that now in use at some Cornish mines, without the packer, but the haddition of a tube in the centre of the bottom, fitted with a plug or valve, through which the tin might be discharged as it falls to the bottom, and of a vertical opening in the side, through which the floating waste might escape by means of its centripetal force, of its tendency to fly off from the centre. This waste might be received into a cistern closely fitted to the tub, in which the coarse waste would immediately be deprived of its motion, and sink to the bottom, whence it might be taken away by means of an opening closed by a valve, thus leaving the finest waste to flow over the top. If such an apparatus as this received the ores direct from the stamps, the separation would be more readily and completely effected than by any method now in use. The machinery would be self-acting, requiring almost no attendance, and might be driven by the engine or wheel which works the stamps itself. The different products could each be carried to points where any after processes which may be necessary could be easily applied. I congratulate Mr. Anthony on the view he takes of this subject, and agree with him in condemning the complicated machinery which is now employed at far greater expense, although much less effective, and hope if he has the power he will some day prove that the principle he advocates is the only true one.

WILLIAM RICKARD.

WILLIAM RICKARD.

MECHANISM IN TIN MINES.

SIR.—Much has been said from time to time about tin-dressing and the abatement of cost connected therewith by the erection of ma-chinery. In some mines machinery has already been put up at great expense, and at times to advantage—that is to say, when properly applied. If a machine can be set to work properly, it may be more regular in its action than handwork; but in many cases it is more haste than good speed. The running it through the process seems to be more the order of the day than the slow, safe, and sure way that would be certain to save the whole of the tin. It may now be seen in many mines that the work, or tinstuff, on coming out of the stamps is submitted to a large stream of water, and so followed the stamps is submitted to a large stream of water, and so followed the whole length of the floors, until it escapes out of the floors and out of the sett, when it becomes the property of the lord of the land through which the river runs, and what is not caught by the different parties on its way to the sea makes its final escape into the ocean: but it must be remembered that a ton of tin in the slimes is worth more than a ton of tin in the stone in the bottom of the mine, and it has always been found that it is easier to let the tin run away beit has always been found that it is easier to let the tin run away before the stream after stamping than to get it from down in the mine. To commence dressing the work as it comes from the stamps, as is now practised in many places, is certainly wrong, as classification should be first attended to—that is, to separate the coarser from the finer, the rough or sandy part from the fine or slimy part, and the rough treated as such, while the fine or slimy part requires to be treated in quite a different manner; and without attending to this I am of opinion that dressing is all a failure. It may be easy enough to run the stuff through the water and call it dressing, and tell the adventurers they are saving on the dressing-cost so much; but the question is—Is the tin saved, and, if so, how does so much find its way into the rivers, where so many are employed catching it in the rapid waters? It is a very prevailing opinion among old tinners that there is more tin lost than would pay the difference of labour cost, and when once out of the dressing-floors it is never caught to a good advantage afterwards. It seems there is a great defect in tin dressing, perhaps greater than ever it was. To prove this, let there dressing, perhaps greater than ever it was. To prove this, let there be a small stamps engaged, and a portion of the tinstuff dressed there without machinery, and compare the cost and tin produced, so that each may be fairly tested, and if the small stamps saves as much more tin as will pay the extra labour cost, then must the machinery and what is called the improved plan of dressing be false. Those who speculate their money in mining should look at this, and not be led away by fine talk or fine appearances. A CORNISH MINER.

GUNPOWDER, AND NITRO-GLYCERINE.

SIR,—I have read with much interest a correspondence which has lately appeared in the *Mining Journal* relative to that new and powerful explosive material "Nitro-Glycerine," and perhaps you will allow me to give a short account of a fatal accident which occurred from its use on Oct. 5 at Llanberis. It appears that some blasting operations were being conducted under the superintendence of the local tions were being conducted under the superintendence of the local agent of the manufacturers of this dangerous compound in one of the tunnels in the quarry of the Glynrhonwy Slate Company. A series of holes, which had been prepared and charged with nitro-glycerine, were to be fired simultaneously by means of electricity, but from some at present unexplained cause one of the charges was notignited. In such a case, whatever be the "explosive compound" in use, any attent to what the charge improvement of the utroat danger. tempt to withdraw the charge is an operation of the utmost danger, and it was wisely decided not to attempt so rash an experiment; but, unfortunately, the wisdom of the operators, who did not sufficiently allow for the dangerous character of the material, ended here. other hole was bored in too close proximity to the unexploded charge. The man who was boring had been but a short time at work when, robably, from the concussion produced by his blows, the oil ignited and the unfortunate workman was killed on the spot. Not long since another serious accident occurred in the same neigh

Some men were endeavouring to ignite a small quantity bourhood. of nitro-glycerine which had been left in the bottom of a tin vessel and not being able, with the means at their command, readily to do so, one of them, thoughtlessly, gave the vessel a kick, when, small as the quantity was, an explosion took place, shattering the tin and the man's foot with it.

Accidents from powder or gun-cotton are generally occasioned by some want of ordinary care on the part of the miners, but in that last week at Llanberis every precaution which would have have ensured perfect safety, had powder or gun-cotton been used, appears to have

nitro-glycerine; but before the latter can hope to compete with the former in supplanting their ancient rival, it must attain an equal degree of safety; its chemical properties must be much more fully understood, and the manufacturers must be able to obtain a more thorough command over its explosive powers than any they have yet been able to acquire.—Oct. 11.

B. T. N.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERIES-A NEW GUNPOWDER,

SIR,—Not long since the Scientific American made a not very flat-SIR,—Not long since the Scientific American made a not very flattering reference to the carelessness of the general press in referring to alleged discoveries and improvements in the mechanical arts, and pointed out the injury resulting both to the public and to the party for whose benefit the false statement is intended. It would have been as well had the statement been extended to general newspaper paragraphs upon scientific subjects of all kinds. It matters little whether the discovery in question be mechanical, chemical, or mathematical, the same utter disregard of probabilities and possibilities is constantly apparent. The subjoined extract from the Morning Herald, with reference to a new and impossible gunpowder, affords a striking confirmation of my statements: a striking confirmation of my statements:-

Herald, with reference to a new and impossible gunpowder, affords a striking confirmation of my statements:—

Every day some new discovery is being made in the instruments and applyances of war, and the last invention promises certainly not to be one of the least important. A Swiss inventor has discovered an explosive compound, which, we believe, has been offered for experiment to our War office authorities, it can be believe, has been offered for experiment to our War office authorities, it can be selected to the inventor. This powder is intended to be used only as fare the secret of the inventor. This powder is intended to be used only as foreign charge for shells, or for explosive rifle bullets; in fact, it can be need as a charge for shells, or for explosive rifle bullets; in fact, it can be need as a charge for shells, or for explosive rifle bullets; in fact, it can be need as a charge for shells, or his constant of the forming the charge of the hollow projectiles of the feet would be when forming the charge of the hollow projectiles of the heavier species of ordnance is as yet unknown, as it has not hitherto been experimented upon on a large scale, but, judging from that produced by the very small quantity of the powder contained in a hollow missile fred from the ordinary rifle, it must prove a terrible engine of destruction. Although possessing such formidable explosive contained in a hollow missile fred from the ordinary rifle, it must prove a terrible engine of destruction. Although possessing such formidable explosive modulities, this composition is, in its ordinary condition, one of the eafest known, as it only explodes when the hollow projectile charged with it strikes some object when fired from a rifle or piece of ordnance; even then the shell doesn object when fired from a rifle or piece of ordnance; even then the shell doesn object when fired from a rifle or piece of ordnance; even then the shell doesn object when fired from a rifle or piece of ordnance; even then the shell doesn object when fir

addition to our land, and above all to our marine artiflery.

Now, I do not for a moment attribute improper motives to those who aid in the promulgation of such fallacies, but the harm done to the inventors of improvements of utility can scarcely be estimated—there is too much sensation, and too little fact. One can understand a powder of formidable explosive power, consisting of a combination of impredictable the names and proportions of which are kent scoret. a powder of formidable explosive power, consisting of a combination of ingredients, the names and proportions of which are kept secret by the inventor, but to suppose that a projectile can be constructed possessing such a delicate sense of touch that it declines to explode unless struck against a case containing gunpowder, is a little too much for credulity. That a powder might be contained in a projectile which when suffered to fall amongst gunpowder would ignite it is not improbable, but the alleged invention does not pretend to any such properties; it is claimed to be an explosive powder which, contained in a projectile, "may be flung about and struck, without any explosion resulting from the roughest treatment," yet it is declared that "a bullet charged with it, and fired from an ordinary Enfield rifle, suffices to blow up the caisson of an artillery wagon"—two statements which are still more irreconcilable, as the bullet is simply filled with the powder, and the end stopped "with a piece of wax." Of course, it is possible to imagine that "the roughest treatment" will cause the wax to fall out, and the powder to follow it, the condition of safety being thus fulfilled—the bullet being empty; but the description does not justify any such suppositions. As the Swiss the description does not justify any such suppositions. As the Swiss do not recognise patents, it cannot be supposed that the Swiss inventor's object was to sell his rights; otherwise the whole affair would have the appearance of being open to very grave suspicion with regard to its truthfulness.—Oct. 9.

IMPORTANCE AND PROSPECTS OF OUR MINERAL INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANCE AND PROSPECTS of OUR MINERAL INDUSTRY.

SIR,—The reduction of the rate of interest to 4½ per cent, and the general belief that the rate will rule lower, have, combining with various other influences, acted powerfully upon the share and metal markets. There has been from the same causes an extensive revival of the general trade of the country, which should always be studied in connection with mining prospects, as no branch of industry can flourish without a demand for metals of some kind, or of every kind, increasing in proportion to that prosperity. At present the general aspect of commercial affairs is promising. Notwithstanding the want of confidence prevailing in reference to finance and railway companies, the tone of public confidence, and the rate of production of British products generally, are rapidly improving, and the trade in metals and the ventures in mines must follow suit. It is observable that the favourable state of things in this country has but little that the favourable state of things in this country has but little affected the prices of metals in that great market, the United States, with the exception of iron, over which a gloom hung for a long time with the exception of iron, over which a gloom hung for a long time as dense as that which hung over it at home. Tin—a word which is as a spell to every Cornish and Devon man—is at last rising in price, and likely to rise still higher. The 28th of September has passed, and the Banca sales have taken place. It does not appear that there is any reason to apprehend that the market will be glutted, and when the full effect of those sales is realised the price of tin in England will undoubtedly go higher. The price of copper has improved since the Bank relaxation greatly, and the standard is still going up. There can be no question that this will stimulate production in Chili, Australia, and elsewhere, from whence we derive our copper supplies. The day is not far distant when from a vast area of Canadian territory rock copper will be drawn, but it is sufficiently distant to allow us to believe that the price of copper in our markets will not be very soon affected by the fact. There are two great markets which will, probably, consume at such an advancing rate that production will barely keep pace with it—India and the United States. The former country, notwithstanding the Bengal rice famine of the present season, is prospering, and the consumption of copper in three distinct son, is prospering, and the consumption of copper in three distinct forms must go on. The vast extension of the Indian railway system, in progress and contemplated, will necessarily employ in locomotive and other material a great deal of copper. The extensive provinces opened up by those railways will afford markets for all our manufactures used in India and of these contemplated in the contemplate factures used in India, and of these copper is an important o domestic utensils, implements and even ornaments, a great demand for this commodity arises as the country is opened up. The masses of the people prefer copper money, and for this purpose much of our export of that metal to India hitherto has been employed. Thus, in export of that metal to india intherto has been employed. Thus, in several ways the consumption of copper in India must go on and increase. The disturbed state of the southern portion of the United States, and the unsettled aspect of politics and parties in that country, impede the more rapid development of prosperity, but whenever the Southern States settle fairly down to the pursuit of the great industries peculiar to them, the demand upon our metal markets will be improved the increase of the state of the settlement of the se immensely stimulated.

It is an encouraging fact that notwithstanding the shock sustained by the mining interest in Cornwall and Devon during the late panic, so that the shares of even the Great Devon Consols receded to an exso that the shares of even the Great Devon Consols receded to an extent no one previously could have believed possible, the value of Welsh shares was well maintained, and that of the Cardiganshire mines especially was borne up well through all the confusion and despondency of the period. It is not merely the holders of property in mines that partake of the prosperity of metal and other mineral productions. The mining interest is now proved to be the greatest of all the industrial interests of the country. Mr. Leoni Levi has published some valuable information in connection with all the productive industries of the country, and as his calculations are based upon 66.

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the Census returns, and he follows the arrangements of the Census map, which points out and defines the limits of the chief industries of the country, it is easy to test his calculations. Mr. Levi falls into gome strange mistakes for so eminent a political ecconomist and statician, such as the assertion that there are more employers of labourers than labourers, which is probably a misprint. Mr. Levi hardly states a fact when he alleges that machinery and beasts of burden monopolise nearly all the work of unskilled labour. It is the tendency of polise nearly all the work of unskilled labour. It is the tendency of the progress of Great Britain was there so great a demand for unbour in other directions. At no period in the progress of Great Britain was there so great a demand for unbour, and unslubtedly this increase in public works of all kinds has arisen from the general economy of production which science has enabled us to maintain. If, however, we cannot agree with Mr. Levi in everything, we entirely concur with him in his mineral statistics, but he does not point out the full consequence of the facts. He briefly but efficiently shows the great variety of employment created by mineral operations in the descriptive paragraph—"Working in minerals or extracting riches out of the bowels of the earth are the coul and iron, copper, tin, and lead miners, coal heavers, stone quarriers, brick makers, navvies; and working in the product of mines are the earthenware, glass, and salt manufacturers, jewellers, brass, and iron manufacturers." Mr. Levi does not, however, point out that these miners and workers in mines create a vast demand for agricultural produce, give enhanced value to land, and are great consumers of our staple manufactures. the Census returns, and he follows the arrangements of the Census

manufactures.

Mr. Levi publishes, orrather republishes, by summarising the Census tables, the exact number of persons engaged in the principal occupations, and although he does not, as he might have done, point out the fact that mines and mining give more employment than any other productions whatever, even the cotton manufacture, such is plainly the case from his own tables. Setting aside agriculture as out of the comparison, Mr. Levi assigns for England and Wales a little more (25,000) than one million of workers in textile fabrics. Now, we have all been secustomed to assign to the latter trade the ascendency, but that trade, together with wool, worsted, lace, silk, and linen, employ just about one million of persons. The cloths of Leeds, Halifax, and Huddersfield, the carpets of Kidderminster, the worsteds of Bradford, the silks of London, Manchester, Macclesfield, Leek, and Coventry, the linens of West Yorkshire and Blackburn, the lace of Nottingham, the crapes of Norwich, the hosiery of Liecester, all added to the cotton-mills, em-Norwich, the hosiery of Liecester, all added to the cotton-mills, em-ploy this million. Deduct the workers in these industries from the million, and it will be reduced to less than half a million who find million, and it will be reduced to less than half a million who find employment in spinning cotton yarns and weaving and printing cotton cloths. Now, according to the same authority, there are workers in iron, brass, tin, copper, zinc, lead, silver, and gold 422,000 persons, stated in round numbers. But he allows that there are besides engaged directly in mining the enormous number of 330,000 persons. Let it be recollected that these vast numbers are exclusive of all who are engaged in the production of coal, stone, salt, earthenware, and glass, which of course are mineral. The number so employed reaches more than a quarter of a million of persons. The makers of machines and tools, who of course work nearly exclusively in metals, amount to close upon 120,000. All that are engaged in carriage factories, dockyards, and arsenals, as artificers of metals, are excluded from the above statistics. The result of a fair induction from these statistics is that the workers in mines and the products of mines are more numerous than all those engaged in the mills and factories these statistics is that the workers in mines and the products of mines are more numerous than all those engaged in the mills and factories of the great North of England and of all England and Wales. That the mighty cotton trade does not give bread to one-third the number to which mines and minerals afford it. That neither the cotton nor any other textile manufacture is the staple trade of England and Wales, but that mining and work in mining products constitute the grand staple of our country, employing more than a million and a grand staple of our country, employing more than a million and a quarter of persons. May this great interest flourish as it deserves, and engage the capital and ability of our people more and more.

Gresham-house, London.

THOMAS SPARGO.

NORTH WALES SLATE DEPOSITS.

SIR,—Several letter have appeared lately in the Liverpool Mercury respecting the slate quarries of Wales, some of the authors professing to be practical men; for my own part I think they know more of writing letters than of splitting slates—more of quarry names than of the nature of their rocks. The long discussion ended just where it began—in the display of words and vocabulary knowledge, without advancing any one point connected with quarrying. One letter appeared, however, which took no part in the discussion, but shows how important some late discoveries of slate veins are likely to be. I differ in some minor things with this writer, but the extent of the veins as described remains as indisputable facts. I do not coincide with "Quarryman" as to the purity of the slate veins below the great Penrhyn veins, as seen at Ogwen River; nor do I think that he is correct as to the Pant Dreiniog Vein having a downthrow at Llandegai Mountain. I have traced the Penrhyn veins myself to Mon-y-Gaseg within the last few weeks, but I agree with "Quarryman" that all traces of them are lost on the west side of Llanberis lakes. It is a downright folly to attempt to prove that these veins have been found at Nantlle, nor can they be traced further eastward than Afon-y-Gaseg. "Quarryman's" remarks about the dark slate vein seen at Tyddyn-du, near Penrhyn Quarry, is quite erroneous, the vein outcropping at Peniser Nant Froncon has no connection whatever with Gallt-y-Llan or Tyddyn-du, the later is covered by a great igneous rock, about 400 yards south of Penrhyn Quarry.

In his remarks about the immense body of slate at Fynon-y-Fidler, or what is now termed the Bangor green and blue slate, I coincide. The width of these veins are even greater than those of Penrhyn, and the slate has all their leading features. The green vein is so extensive here as to enable this fortunate company to sell the slate at the prices of the ordinary blue. The three veins, drab, blue, and green, are upwards of 800 yards wide, with a height of ground to f failure; whereas it ought to have been paying at least 2000l. a year profit, with half the capital, judiciously outlayed. The management of the quarry was confided to a man who talked largely of his long experience, &c., but who at this present moment cannot tell which way a block will split, although he has had the sole control of a large capital, and, through his ignorance, wasted it; and, worst of all, would saddle the blame on his Welsh workmen, who had nothing to do in the workmen, who had nothing

would saddle the blame on his Welsh workmen, who had nothing to do in the matter but carry out his instructions.

The Merionethshire slate veins, embedded in the Silurian formation, cannot possibly hold out, as "Quarryman" naturally observes, covered, as they are, with such heavy tops, to produce such an enormous quantity as they have within the last few years. As they are mous quantity as they have within the last lew years. As they are driven forward to the mountains, that they will become year after year more confined and smaller is evident, and proven by known facts. One of the back veins, several yards width near the surface, in about 90 yards depth, is only 2 feet. The slate at Festiniog, in great depth, gets small in grain in consequence of the great pressure above, and is so condensed and brittle that little can comparatively be expected from it. Also the clay-slant, so regular in the upper galpected from it. Also the clay-slant, so regular in the upper galleries, in depth is greatly contorted, and falling in all instances below the regular angle, so observable near the surface and above the

pure slate rock. These things speak for themselves, and lead us to expect a complete change in the production; slowly, it is true, but, nevertheless, not the less certain. The future generations of Welsh quarriers must either turn their faces to the Arfonian hills, and there excavate the Cambrian perpendicular veins, or to the Far West, to compete with the yet unskilful Yankee. I shall have the pleasure of calling your readers' attention to this subject again.

Oct. 10.

ROCKMAN.

THE SLATE MAKING PRICE LIST-DIP OF SLATE VEINS IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

SIR,—In the Journal of Sept. 29, Dr. Bower exhibited a marked tendency to blame me in neglecting to inform him and your readers that the slate making price list given in his pamphlet, entitled "Slate Quarries as an Investment," is not generally adopted. But rather than favouring me with his rebuke, I am of opinion that he should have expressed his gratitude for the information, as his knowledge on the point was so limited.

The dip of the slate veins in Merionethshire vary from nearly horizontal to nearly vertical, and I quite agree with the doctor that the subject possesses great public interest—far too great, indeed, to be treated cursorily, as it involves, as he very properly remarks, the consideration of more or less profitable working, according to the dip. But what reasons had he to suppose that the subject had been hastily treated by me? That it is usual to guess the dip by the rack of the eye is no proof that I did so. The truth of it is that it is a most difficult thing to convince a man against his will. But, however, I repeat again what I have stated before in the Journal, that the dip of the slate vein at the leading quarries in Merionethshire is about 45° (I say about, because it does not always run with mathematical regularity); and I will also give the dip of a few more slate quarries in this county within the parish of Festiniog, Mr. Greaves's quarry about 41°; Bower's quarry about 5°; Drum Quarry and Penllyn Quarry I guess to be much the same as the New Graig Ddu. The dip of the above quarries (the last two excepted) have been tested with an instrument especially designed for that purpose.

Festiniog, Oct. 9.

R. R. Festiniog, Oct. 9.

THE SLATE TRADE IN CANADA.

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the very interesting series of papers published from week to week in the Journal from Mr. Joseph Kellow, on "The Slate Trade in the United States," and shall be glad if you will permit me to direct attention also to Canadian enterprise in connection with the same industry. The parties working the properties there are doing well in slates, and I am glad to say the residents are finding many for their development, and the prospect of

if you will permit me to direct attention also to Canadian enterprise in connection with the same industry. The parties working the properties there are doing well in slates, and I am glad to say the residents are finding money for their development, and the prospect of being well remunerated for their outlay are as favourable as could be desired. The subjoined are some particulars of the quarries best known in the district of St. Francis.—Dublin.

At Walton Quarry, Melbourne, Canada East, the band of roofing slate is in immediate contact with the summit of the Serpentine, and dips about S.E. 80°. Mr. Walton commenced opening a quarry upon it in 1860, and found it necessary, in order to gain access to the slate, to make a tunnel through a part of the Serpentine. The fall from the position where the quarry is worked to the level of the stream is upwards of 400 feet. The manufacture of slates commenced in the spring of 1861, and the specimens exhibited in 1862 at the London International Exhibition between 1860 and 1864. It is now being worked most successfully by an incorporated company, with a capital of \$44,000. To show that slate as a covering is well adapted to resist the influences of a Canadian climate, the roof of the seminary at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francios Xavier streets, in Montreal, has been covered with them for upwards of 100 years, without any perceptible deterioration; and two houses built on the Esplanado at Quebec, and roofed with slates 50 years ago, have not required repairing since. The Cleveland slates are a continuation of the Melbourne band; a quarry opened here in 1854 proved the slates to be of a superior quality. A company is proposed to be formed to work them extensively. The Sherbrooke Slate Company, in the township of Orford, comprises 300 acres, and is held in fee simple; it is about 6 miles from the city of Sherbrooke, and about 2 miles from the Grand Trunk Railway, the road to which is on an easy descending grade. This band of slate rock is supposed to occupy the enti

THE LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIB,—The Cardiganshire lead mines have been worked as far back as the time of the Romans, and evidence of this working is found in the mines of the Rheidol Valley, and in other parts of the great Cardiganshire range of mountains. We find throughout modern history that large fortunes have been made, and large fortunes are now tory that large fortunes have been made, and large fortunes are now being made, in the mines of Cardiganshire upon a very trifling outlay, for it is well known among mining circles that whenever an old mine has been judiciously re-opened by honest, practical adventurers, they have reaped rich rewards. In proof this may be cited the Cwmystwith, East Darren, Grogwinian, Logylas, Frongoch, Goginan, Cwm Erfin, Cwm Sebon, and many other mines too numerous to mention; and it really appears strange that during the recent speculative mania, when people rushed to place their money in undertakings of even the most doubtful character, but little attention was directed to the prolific field of investment afforded by the Cardiganshire mining district. However, as the saying is, "Every dog has his day;" and, probably, now that the finance and banking mania has subsided, money will find its way into the old legitimate channels for developing the resources of our country; and Cardiganshire, and other mining districts well deserving the attention of speculators, will come in for their proper share of attention at the hands of capitalists.

The mines of Cardiganshire lie in the Cambrian formation, or Lower Silurian of Murchison, estimated by geologists to be five miles in thickness, from which

and Cardiganshire, and other mining districts well deserving the attention of speculators, will come in for their proper share of attention at the hands of capitalists.

The mines of Cardiganshire lie in the Cambrian formation, or Lower Silurian of Murchison, estimated by geologists to be five miles in thickness, from which it is certain that mines will be found in it at very great depths. The deepsst mines yet found in it are only about 180 fms. below the surface, and very few reach the sea level. On the other hand, in Cornwall the lodes in the slate of killas are opened upon from 250 to 300 fathoms below sea level, and even at that great depth are, in most cases, returning immense profits to the adventurers. The whole of the Cardiganshire district has been the seat of great geological influences, the vast power of which can only be imagined by an inspection of the yawning chasms and rent surfaces of the rock upheaved by the agencies at work beneath the crust of the earth, and which are now clothed with verdure, and are nursing rivers which render the scenery unsurpassed by any in the British Isles. The direction of the great champion metallic lodes of Cardiganshire is nearly east and west, and they run about a mile apart from north to south. Those worked upon extend from the Dyliffe and Esgairhir mines on the north to the xreat Nant-y-Mayn on the south, a distance of 40 miles on the magnetic meridian, or 5° to the west of it running northwards. They are chiefly opened upon by means of levels; and, water-power being abundant over nearly their whole extent, steam is hardly ever applied for pumping, winding, crushing, or dressing purposes. By this means the cost of working the Cardiganshire mines is much lower than that of Cornish mines, beyond which must also be considered the saving of capital in erecting the ponderous steam-engines in use for mining purposes in other districts.

The mines in the valley of the Rheidol and its immediate neighbourhood are in the centre of the great dividend mines of this rich di

from appearances if is evident that immense quantities of lead have been taken away by the ancient miners, who seem to have selected their site of operations with great judgment, inasmuch as this mine is nearest to the seat of power causing the great rent in the geological formation of the country, to which may be attributed the immense riches of the Frongoch, East Darren, and other mines similarly influenced by the upheavals of the strata, which have affected the country for many miles. We learn that the Pant Mawr Mine is likely to reward the investors in it for its re-opening; it seems that on the lode now being worked good discoveries have been made, which have resulted in the erection of extensive machinery by the company, and already 30 tons of lead ore have been sent to market, and the price per ton which it realises will, no doubt, be forwarded to the Mining Journal for publication.

There are two other lodes close to the great lode worked upon at Pant Mawr; these lodes have never yet been seen below surface, but from the backs of them the ancient miners have taken away large quantities of lead; these lodes form a junction in the property belonging to the Pant Mawr Mine, and it seems a pity almost that they should be left unexplored, if the proprietors have capital at disposal to give them a trial; if, however, their capital is limited, it is better for them to make certain of developing one good mine than grasping objects beyond their reach, and, perhaps, losing all, a fate which has been met with by many mining companies, who have provided insufficient capital to carry out their projects, and whose unlucky shareholders have now the mortification of seeing them in other hands, paying dividends of 50 and 100 per cent, under proper management, and an adequate outlay of capital. There can be no question but that the gradually decreasing value of money in the open market will attract the attention of investors to mining speculations, and they will do well by examining closely into the advantages which may b

PROSPECTS IN THE CARADON DISTRICT—WEST CARADON.

PROSPECTS IN THE CARADON DISTRICT—WEST CARADON.

SIR,—It is very gratifying to know that my predictions relative to West Caradon are being confirmed, a rise of several pounds per share having already taken place; and I again reiterate that the present price is not a tithe part of its prospective value. Here is a mine having 14 lodes, all of which have been productive in the adjoining mine (South Caradon); profits to the extent of more than 250,000/. have been divided among the shareholders, while at West Caradon about 100,000/. have been divided among the shareholders, while at West Caradon about 100,000/. have been divided among the shareholders, while at West Caradon there is a considerable of mineral, hence it will be seen that in West Caradon there is a considerable amount of high ground standing. In the 104, on Jope's lode, they have gone over orey ground for 40 fathoms in length, varying in value from 151, to 300, per fathom. The 116 and 128 fathom levels are being driven to come in under this ground, which are only a short distance back from it. I stated in my last that all the ore heremakes west of what is termed the little cross-course, and until they get through it in the 116 and 128 fathom level ends, there is not much expected from them; but seeing that the former is within about 4 fathoms of the desired object, and that the 128 will also soon be up to it, I regard these points as being very important. A good lode in one of these ends only will suffece to put this mine in the Dividend List.

The 90 fm, level west, on Allen's lode, has been extended west a great distance, and a cross-cut is being driven out south from it to cut Jope's and other lodes in new and unwrought ground. In this cross-cut several lodes have already been met with, all producing mineral; one lode more particularly I was very much pleased with, it being larger than the generality of lodes in this mine; it is full 6 feet wide, but nothing has yet been done, save cutting through it, and from its appearance at this point, I believe

THE ROCHE MINING DISTRICT.

THE ROCHE MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—In my last letter on this district I made mention of the SA-VATH HILLS, and that it was to be brought out by a public company, to work the china-clay and tin, together with the iron lode, which is of great size, and very productive. I am to-day informed that operations have been commenced on the tin lodes, a pare of men having taken them on tribute at 12s, 6d, and 10s, in 1L, as soon as stamping power is erected on the mine (either by water or steam), having at the present time a distance of from two to three miles to carry the stuff to get it stamped. I hope this will not be of long continuance, if the lodes are found as productive as reported; this will, however, be a trial, and I think the company should not in the least despair if the tin does not turn out to their expectations, as they have a most valuable property for iron and china-clay. I am also glad to inform you that another concern for china-clay, iron, and tin has commenced operations at the old Wheal, Union, worked some years since, by Capt. John Webb, for tin. The same engine that was removed from the mine is now being taken down and removed back to the house that it was taken from. This set is adjoining the Savath Hills to the west, on the same course of tin lodes, and also on the same bed of china-clay, the iron lode being a parallel one west about half a mile. This property is to be worked by a party in London, and, like the Savath Hills, is a good and safe investment. If mining companies would but turn their attention to these kind of things in this district, instead of draining and working old tin mines, and losing thousands of pounds, they would be well paid for their outlay, there being at the present time no safer investment than in the china-clay and iron ore mines. In my next letter I will mention a few, giving the quantity raised, the cost per ton of getting it, and the profit after delivered in the market, &c., free on board.

I was informed this morning that the water was forked to the 12 fm. level at

OPORTO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Shareholder," had better call a meeting in Portugal, and determine what they will do: they may either take legal steps there, and elect themselves cut of jurisdiction of the English courts, or they may oppose the winding-up; or, what I should recommend as the best course, an amicable arrangement of, all parties concerned, to do that which is best for their in-

cable arrangement of all parties concerned, to do that which is best for their interests. Your correspondent mistakes English law if he thinks they are compelled to have "their money forcibly wrested from them for any other than legitimate mining purposes."

Serradella is a valuable sliver mine, and, although the huge outcrop of the lode is nearly all carried away by the road authorities, and the external mine does not show so advantageously as it did before that happened, still the mine is the same in depth; and should the present shareholders not wish to find the money necessary to work it, and are willing to offer a good bargain, I have many friends ready and anxious to invest in such a first-class undertaking.

Strand, Oct. 10.

JOHN CALVERT, C.E.

PURE WATER FOR LONDON.

PURE WATER FOR LONDON.

SIR,—This subject is becoming more and more attractive of general interest, as it so decidedly involves the maintenance of general good health, and the prevention of disease in the shape of fevers and other epidemic disorders, as choleratyphus, &c., which latter are plainly attributable in a great measure to the use of bad water; and that water (even when of good quality) is so limited in quantity, that a sufficiency for decent, wholesome purposes is restricted, or kept from access, by what is termed "regulations," which involve or compel habits of apparent uncleanliness and sloth among the working classes, while it is, in point of fact, almost impossible with a small supply of water to keep homes and clothing clean and wholesome. It is to be hoped that something of a really practical nature and character, in the shape of improved water supply, will be produced by the exertion of boards of health, district officers, and associations, now forming to assist and co-operate with present water companies in supplying a bountiful, wholesome stock of pure soft water. I have been favoured by insertion in the Journal of letters, on Ang. 4 and 11, and Sept. 1, on my proposed Arteslan Wells, to draw supply from the lower greensand, and trust a patronage and adoption of my plans will be soon secured. I have noticed, in last week's Journal, that a rival scheme has been suggested by Mr. E. Prece, of Harrow, who evidently calculates on drawing from the upper, and not the lower greensand. All I hope and trust is that the best plan will be chosen, and quickly adopted.

W. Austin, C.E. Dorset-place, Holloway, Oct. 11.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The proposed committee of forgemasters in the Charleroi district has been definitively constituted. The establishment of a weekly bourse at Charleroi is the first result which will follow from the new association. The commercial bourse formed at Charleroi may acbourse at Charleroi is the first result which will follow from the new association. The commercial bourse formed at Charleroi may acquire a very considerable development, if other industries in the zone of the Hainaut associate themselves with the movement. The locality selected for the new bourse is the Hotel de Ville, at Charlerol, and the agreement realised between the committee of forgemasters and the communal administration induces hopes that the new bourse will be soon inaugurated. The position of the Belgian blast-furnaces has been deplorable for some little time past. The selling price of the pig produced is not very remunerative, which does not prevent orders from being scarce; on the other hand, combustible is at an exceptional rate, wages are high, and labour makes default, while finally, stocks are accumulating. This combination of circumstances to which we have more than once called attention renders a diminution in the production invertable, and the extinction of other blast-furnaces is anticipated. This sad necessity is scarcely disputed. The rolling-mills are less unfortunate, although the situation is maintained with difficulty. As regards new orders, the eyes of producers are turned towards Russia, as there are several lines in that great empire which will soon require to be equipped. There is reason for expecting that the Russian contracts about to be concluded will be partly secured by Belgian industrials. These orders will also comprise a large quantity of plant, the execution of which will be a great point gained by the construction workshops. A Brussels establishment will, it is stated, shortly deliver for experimental purposes a locomotive for railways in the Dutch Indies. If, as appears likely to be the case, the specimen should prove satisfactory, a rather important contract will be immediately confided to Belgian workshops. Hitherto the Dutch Indies have been always supplied with locomotives in England. The same Brussels establishment wills, it is stated from Liége that several metall

complaints of insufficiency of plant on the lines of railway.

The French siderurgical market has displayed little animation of late. At St. Dizier rolled iron has been quoted as follows:—First class, 8l. 16s. to 9l. per ton, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per class; cokemade, 8l. to 8l. 8s. first-class, with a scale of 8s. per class; special iron, 8l. 4s. to 8l. 12s. per ton first-class, with a scale of 8s. per class; special iron, 8l. 4s. to 8l. 12s. per ton first-class, with a scale of 8s. per class; special ron, 8l. 4s. to 8l. 12s. per ton first-class, with a scale of 8s. per class; special class sheets, 9l. 12s. to 10l. per ton first category, with a scale of 8s. 12s., and 20s. per ton between classes. Hammered irons from mixed pig, 10l. to 10l. 4s.; ditto charcoal-made, 10l. 8s. to 10l. 12s.; ordinary axles, 8s. per ton additional. Puddled machine fron from charcoal-made pig, 9l. 8s. to 9l. 12s. per ton; mixed ditto, 9l. 4s.; ditto coke-made 8l. 16s. per ton. Gas pipes have changed hands at St. Dizler at 6l. 12s. per ton. Meetings are announced as follows:—Petin Gaudet, and Co., at Lyons, Oct. 15; Herné-Bockun Collieries Company, at Paris, Oct. 18; and Vicoigne Mines Company, at Valenciennes, Oct. 29.

Chilian copper has continued quiet on the Havre market. Business has been transacted at from 80l. to 80l. 10s. per ton for future delivery, and 79l. per ton for disposable. Peruvian mineral, pure standard, has made 83l.; United States, Baltimore, 94l. to 96l.; Lake Superior has brought 100l. to 114l.; Mexican and Plata, in bars, 78l.; Russian, 90l. to 92l.; old yellow copper, 52l. to 56l.; red ditto, 78l.; bronze, 74l. to 80l. per ton. At Paris, English, in plates, has brought 87l.; Chillan, 80l.; and Coroccoro mineral, 84l. per ton. On the various German markets the article has been sustained at preceding rates, but, irrespective of purchases to meet the requirements of consumption, affairs are restricted. At Amsterdam, Drontheim has made 51 fls.; English, 46l½ fls.; and Swedish, 49 fls. At the late public sal

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | | 1866. | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--|
| January Blocks | 5,105 | 9,335 | 5,165 | 4,230 | 11,950 | |
| February | 8,465 | 8,665 | 9,190 | | | |
| March | 4,335 | | | 9,640 | | |
| April | 6,766 | 4,638 | 6,377 | 5,660 | 24,192 | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | 12,119 | 5,453 | 13,950 | 9,450 | 7,950 | |
| | | | | | | |

4 137,509 103,422 118,705 was 93,287 blocks; Sept. 30, 1863, 94,633 pt. 30, 1865, 132,169 blocks; and Sept. 30 t the Society of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1862 16 blocks; Sept. 30, 1864, 36,349 blocks

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF ITALY-No. III.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF ITALY—No. III.

The iron ore upon arriving at the smelting furnace is subjected to a further process of maceration before it is put into the furnace. This is generally accomplished by leaving the ore for a year or more exposed in the open air to the action of water, so managed as to keep it continually moistened. It is thus exposed also to the effects of frost, which does much towards reducing the mineral to a condition in which the separation of the non-metalliferous parts becomes facilitated. Those ores which are most rich in manganese are, after the above process, subjected to a second washing, by which a further quantity of earthy matter is eliminated, and a portion of the manganese is got rid of. And this latter is the result mainly aimed at by this second washing, which occasions a diminution of the mass of ore from 5 to 10 per cent. The fix used is almost entirely a calcareous one, the mineral itself being in almost every case sufficiently rich in siliceous matter. The expense of this element of the manufacture is very small. The furnaces at present in use throughout the Lombard valleys are constructed on a model which has been introduced there only since 1840. Previously to that time an ancient form of furnace was in use, which appears to have been unaltered for many centuries. In the new furnaces the gases evolved are utilised for the purpose of heating the air which is forced in. This is done by one sole pipe, generally fixed in the front wall of the furnace near the mouth of it; and this, says Signor Glordano, for the sake of not contravening an antique custom. In some of the more recent furnaces, however, the air is forced in from the side. The apparatus for heating the air is a chamber of brick on the side of the furnace, traversed horizontally by six tube, and the heating surface is six square metres in area. The temperature used is from 150 to 2000, which is found to result in a very considerable saving of tuel, without being prejudicial to the metal. The blast is in almo The iron ore upon arriving at the smelting furnace is subjected to

crusher, Ifr. 18. of metal in all the different valleys together has of late years been on an average 10,000 quintals, of which 20,000 were of grey or mixed metal to be used for castings, either of the first or second fusion; 70,000 of white or mixed metal, destined for the production of soft fron in bars, hoops, &c.; 15,000 for hard steely iron for ploughshares, plcks, spades, and other tools; and, lastly, 500 for the manufacture of steel. The roasted mineral smelted in a year will amount on an average to 250,000 quintals, equivalent to about 300,000 quintals of the unroasted mineral.

the unroasted mineral. It appears that on an average of the different valleys the quantity of charcoal quired for the fusion of the mineral producing a quintal of metal is 0.955 to e quintal. To this must be added the fuel used for the roasting done at the outh of the mines, which may be taken at 0.955 for each quintal of mineral, nich would give (allowance being made for waste) 0.955 per quintal of metal, on the thus a total of fuel of 1.955, or, says Signor Giordano, to be on the safe le, say 1.10 of fuel for each quintal of metal, or a consumption of 120,000 quintals of charcoal for the production of the above-mentioned 110,000 quintals of etal. In recapitulation of the various data respecting the cost of production, may be stated that whereasthe average cost of production of a quintal of from the different Lora hard valleys is now a small fraction over 12 fr. the improve-

comprised ifr. 20 c. for general expenses of every kind. The original value of the mineral is, however, not comprised; and to obtain the entire value at cost price of a quintal of metal at the smelting house, ifr. 70 c. must be added to the above sum, which would give a total cost of 12 fr. 20 c.—to which, says Signor Giordano, two or three centimes may be added for new taxes.

The metal produced in the Lombard valleys is sold in three forms, of soft iron, hardened iron, and steel, and is converted into various articles for household, agricultural, and other purposes. The iron industry is carried on in a vast number of small and widely-scattered establishments. In 1861 there were still 160 at work. At the present day the number of them is doubtless much less. Nevertheless, there do not exist now more than five establishments on a comparatively large scale. These are situated at Premadio, Dongo, Lecco, Bellano, and Castro, and are of recent origin. All the rest, the remnant of the iron industry in its ancient phase, are, says Signor Giordano, rude and antiquated. The oil method of reducing the iron in simple open fires, known in Italy as the metodo Bergamasco, is a sort of specialty in Lombardo, and is still very generally in use. Fuddling, and the use of reflecting-furnaces heated by gas, have been introduced only since 1840, and only in a few of the larger establishments. At Castro puddling is also in use for the production of seel. The subjoined is a list of the forges at work in the different provinces:—

| Bergama | sco Modern methods. | Gas-works | Horse-power, mainly water |
|---|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Sondrio 2 Como 14 Bergamo 36 Brescia 92 | | 9 | 70 551 473 806 |
| Milano 0 Total144 | 24 | 11 | 1957 |

The quality of the iron obtained is mostly excellent in all its different kinds.

Occasionally only the more inferior irons of Pisogue and Vai Trompla are found to be flawed and brittle. The steel obtained by the ancient processes continues

to maintain a high reputation, and to command high prices. The hard irons made from the metal of the Val Trompia and the Val Camonica are for the most part used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, cutting instruments, and carriage springs; and for these purposes enjoy a reputation which throughout upper Italy, and to a great degree in Central Italy, secures to them the preference over foreign iron, both on account of quality and price. From the earliest times, arms and armour were the most prized product of the Bresclan and Bergamasque forges. This branch of the trade is at the present day almost entrely concentrated in the lower Val Trompia around Gardone and in the City of Brescla. The number of workmen employed in the whole of the valley in the manufacture of arms is from 3500 to 4000. In the year 1862 there were produced in the valley above 1870 per produced and 1000 per post of the produced in the valley broarrels for the national guard, and 11,000 for sporting purposes, at 20 franes: total production, 48,500 barrels. Besides this the valley produced 38,000 cutting arms, of which 1200 were swords at 18 frs., and the rest daggers of various sorts, at 8 frs. The mineral annually excavated amounts to 15,000 tons, the same roasted and smelted, 12,500; produce in piciron, 5500; of which 1000 for casting, in projectiles, cannon, machinery, &c., and the remainder for refining into iron and steel, for purposes of 41 sorts, and producing of such about 3500 tons. Value of all the articles produced, 480,0001; total consumption of charcoal, 20,000 tons; total of hands employed in the iron industry, 6920.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS-No. IV. BY CHARLES S. RICHARDSON.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS—No. IV.

BY CHARLES S. RICHARDSON.

In my last chapter I used the term "Bogus lands." As you may not be familiar with its meaning, I will explain it. Between the years 1784 and 1796 the land office at Richmond granted large tracts of land in the western part of the State (now West Virginia) to any citizen who could pay the entry fees. These tracts embraced from 50,000 to 100,000 acres each. There was not then, neither is there now, any correct topographical map of the country, and the bounding lines of previously existing patents or royal charters were not positively defined; the consequence of which was that one grant frequently overlapped another, and in some instances, no doubt, the same land was granted to two parties. There was also great linearcray in the same land was granted to two parties. There was also great linearcray in the same land was granted to two parties. There was also great linearcray in the same land was sumed to two parties. There was also great linearcray in the surveys: they were often done by incompetent persons, and sometimes not done at all, only assumed, or merely guessed at. Now, the grantees of these lands, included the summary of the state of the state, and the state was also at large tracts, the consequence of which was that many neglected to or could not pay them. This gave rise to the well-known aphorism—"The greater the landowner, the poorer the man." The land was then returned delinquent; and at the taxes were levid on the land, and not on the owners, they quite ignorant of the forfeiture. The sales of these delinquent lands are usually used; and at the taxes were levid on the land, and not on the owners, they quite ignorant of the forfeiture. The sales of these delinquent lands are usually used; and the same and

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday,—Mr. STOCK, M.P., in the chair, Mr. J. WRIGHT, C.E. (the manager), having read the notice con

Mr. J. WRIGHT, C.E. (the manager), having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said, that after the lucid and able speech made by his esteemed colleague—Mr. Salmon—at the last meeting, in which he so forcibly set forth the present position of the company's afairs, the shareholders would not require any further information from him (the Chairman) upon that point. At that meeting a resolution was passed empowering the directors to prepare and circulate among the shareholders a scheme for the reconstruction of the company. In obedience thereto, the directors had circulated among the shareholders the details of the proposed scheme, and he was happy to be in a position to state that the directors had received the approval of almost all the shareholders; indeed, up to the present time the approvals, actually signed and promised, of no less than 14,700 shares out of the whole number of 17,000 had been pledged in favour of the re-constructive scheme. (Hear, hear.) He need not say that the directors congratulated themselves upon the great confidence that had thus been reposed in them by the shareholders, and he only hoped and trusted that the new company would be the means of developing this property, and obtain for the shareholders such substantial benefits as their perseverance and patience most justly deserved. He could only say that, should the directors be the means of doing this, they would consider it a very proud triumph, and that they would be delighted to submit to their constituency upon some future occasion the fruits of their labours. (Hear, hear.) He might, perhaps, be allowed to detain the meeting for a short time while he alluded to the history of the company since it had been under the management of the present directors. Other themselves are allowed to detain the meeting for a short time while he alluded to the history of the company since it had been under the management of the present directors. Other meeting the submit of the present of the present of the present of the present of th ening the meeting, The CHAIBMAN said, that after the lucid and able speech made by

to the present manager, Mr. Matthews. He was now on his way to England, and before the meeting was held for the confirmation of the resolutions to be passed upon the present occasion, the directors would be able to consult with him, and, if necessary, he would attend the meeting to give any information that shareholders might desire. From all the board could gather from his correspondence, this company had before it a most brilliant fuster from his correspondence, this company had before it a most brilliant fuster. In his last ietter he writes—"We are proceeding with the collection of samples of woods, drug, dyes, &c. I have a box of 24 polished specimens of different hard woods, with hela in a most profitable business. Of drugs, dyes, and other products, such sarsaparilla, arrowroot, dividivit, &c., we have upwards of 50 specimens. The ores Captain Prince promises by the next mail, and altogether I am in hose of having such a very fine collection as has hardly ever been seen in England. When the board had received those specimens, showing what the estate could produce, if properly developed, he did not think there would be very much difficulty in placing the remaining shares which, according to their programs, would be issued to the public. He had every confidence that when the money market became easier their own shareholders would increase their holding and if the whole of the capital were placed the completion of the railway would be vigorously pushed forward, because, after all, that was the true means of the roughly developing their undertaking, the result of which he more than ever believed would be something untold. (Cheers.) With regard to the resolutions about to be proposed some alteration had been made in that marked with a larger number of profirm the meeting that out of the whole body of shall we have a supprehend there would be any difficult? No. 3, which principally referred to any dissentient shareholder, should there be any. He was happy to inform the meeting that out of the whole body of shal

these resolutions.—Gapt. Rich seconded the proposition, which, at the request of the shareholders, was withdrawn. The resolution was put and carried usanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, "That it having been stated to this meeting that it is intended to form a new company, to be called The New Quebrada Company (Limited), with a nominal capital of 360,0001., in 72,000 shares of 54, each, and that it is proposed to transfer to such new company the whole of the business and property of this company (after selling such portion, if any, of the assets of the company as may be necessary for the purpose of satisfying dissentient members) in consideration of the new company assuming all the Habilities of this company, and paying the sum of 170,000. by means of a credit of 34, 58, 84, on 51,000 shares in the new company, which are to be allotted to or for the benefit of this company, and that the balance of 14, 138, 461, in cash of the said 51,800 shares is to be payable as follows:—3s, 4d, on and after the exchange of certificates, 25, on and after Jan. 1, 1867, and the remaining H. 8s. in calls of not more than 4s, each, at intervals of not less than three months—resolved that the proposed transfer be, and the same is hereby, conferred on the liquidators of the company to accept, in compensation for such transfer, 51,000 shares in the intended new company, each credited with 34, 6s, 8d, as paid up thereon. for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of this company. —Colonel StransGe seconded R.

The CHARMAN having mentioned that the Articles of Association, now being settled by counsel, were substantially the same as those of the old company, the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHARMAN having mentioned that the Articles of Association, now being settled by counsel, were substantially the same as those of the old company. —The CHARMAN having mentioned that the Articles of Association, now being settled by counsel, were substantially the same as those of the old company.

The CHARMAN having menti

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE FUTURE OF MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.—It was no doubt prudent, observed Mr. Charles Fox, in his "Observations on Mining," read before the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, during the season of low prices to lessen the returns from the more productive mines; others were compelled to increase their quantities, or they must have suspended with two months' cost unprovided. But, looking forward to the future, if Cornwall and Devon were gradually to raise twice as much copper as at present the price would, probably, not be affected, because that must be determined by the cost of raising the much greater amount of foreign copper, and of its naturally low freight. As free trade in agricultural produce obliged the British farmer to increase the production per acre of his crops and cattle at a diminished cost (although the risk and cost of transport of these from abroad tell in his favour), so must our miners, if they will hold their own, increase the production of copper and in ores raised at lower tribute, whether from the richness of the ores or tinstum, or facilities of breaking or dressing, and, if possible, use new means for reducing the bulk of copper ores of low produce on which carriage and freight weigh heavily. The wot assays of samples of such ores give, in many cases, a unit or more on produce over that of the dry assays. The consumption of copper in the world, is, probably, now increasing largely; and the extension of railroads in India, with the increase of her resources, will contribute to this, as will the freedmen in the Southern States of the American Union, who, as they gradually reach a remunerative rate of wages, and become large producers of goods for export, will directly and indirectly require our tin-plates, copper vessels, and our chinaciany manufactures. Our enigrating miners, whom we regret to lose, although they may increase the production of copper abroad, will, in a much larger measure, increase the

money in reserve might accomplish this.

SINKING SHAFTS AND DRIVING LEVELS BY MACHINERY.—In his very interesting paper read before the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon, Mr. Charles Fox, F.G.S., remarked that economy of time, which involves that of tutwork and tribute cost, must be the future important element of successful mining. To sink engine-shafts and drive levels, and especially cross-cuts, in less than half the time now occupied, would more than counterbalance the diminution in the price of our metals, and lessen the demands on the patience and pockets of exhausted adventurers. In collieries, the difficulties in obtaining workmen, and loss of time in getting coal, and its breakage, has led to the employment of cutting machines. Carrett and Co., of Leeds, have made one using 30 gallons of water per minute. It economises labour, relieves the collier from the most injurious part of his work, and saves coal to the extent of 1000 tons per acre. In the Blaina Ironworks, a "holling" pick, worked by compressed air, gets coal from a seam which, though opened out for years, lay untouched, because the colliers would not work upon it. If we estimate our probable and known coal measures at four millions of acres, to save 1000 tons per acre, on a seam of average thickness, from being reduced to dust, becomes of national importance. I have often pressed on this association the necessity of employing machines to bore hole for blasting, especially in hard ground; ample power might be obtained through columns of 40 or more yards in height, supplied from a cistern in the shaft, either to work turbine wheels occupying an extremely small space, or to propel pistons in cylinders: but the objection to the latter in mines is, that the hydraulic cylinders could not be worked sufficiently fast without multiplying wheels, as the borer should be driven at least ten times as fast as the miner's mallet can strike it. This objection does not apply to Carrett and Co.'s machine for scooping out a comparatively soft material lik

DEPOLARISATION OF IRON SHIPS.—The success which has attended be depolarisation of the *Northumberland* by the process invented by Mr. EVAN HOPKINS has caused considerable interest to attach to it; the essential points of the discovery are, therefore, subjoined. The depolarising process is done on the same principle as we adopt in the depolarisation of steel magnets; but instead of using horse-shoe magdepolarisation of steel magnets; but instead of using horse-shoe magnets, electro-magnets and batteries are to be appilled, as being more powerful and expeditions in depolarising such a large mass of iron as the hull of an irox ship. In order that this principle of depolarisation may be the better understood, he refers to the system of making and unmaking magnetic bars. In the case of a prepared magnetic bar, not yet magnetised, small compasses may be placed near it without being disturbed from their meridional parallelism, of affected by deviation. Steel bars in this state are like iron bars in their normal state; they may be placed together without having any tendency to adhere to one another, but the moment any one of them is polarised a disturbing action is set up, and the bars will act like magnets, and will adhere together. The same prepared steel bar after having been rubbed over from south to north by a horse-shoe magnet is now converted into a strong magnet. In polarising any given bar due care must be taken to place the south end of the horse-shoe magnet towards the intended north end of the bar. By reversing the horse-shoe magnet, and rubbing it over the bar in the contrary way—say, from north to south,—the polarity of the bar will be destroyed; and if this be delicately done, the bar will be destroyed; and if this be delicately done, the bar will be destroyed; and the proposes to depolarise the houls of iron ships, and destroy their influence on the compasses. Before he commences the depolarisation he first ascertains the nature of the acquired magnetism, and care must be taken not to pass the electro-magnet along the plates oftener than will be sufficient to destroy the acquired polarity of the hull, plates oftener than will be sufficient to destroy the acquired polarity of the hull, plates oftener than the process has been so well proved by repeated expericability of the depolarising process has been so well proved by repeated expericability of the description of the compass from east to west by reversing the poles of the hull, and then again to destroy the cause of the deviation altogether by taking the hull, and then again to destroy the cause of the deviation altogether by taking the hull, and then again to destroy the polarity of the magnets have been found sufficiently powerful to destroy the polarity of the magnets have been found sufficiently powerful to destroy the polarity of the form of the stern and the bow of larger than the property of the depolarisation of the stern and the bow of larger than the property of the depolarisation of the stern and the bow of larger than the property of the sufficient property of the polarity of the depolarisation of the stern and the bow of larger than the property of the sufficient property does not be sufficiently property does not be sufficiently again. The property of the compass will act correctly in all the bearings, and be no longer affected by the ship while she is affort.

CORNWALL: ITS MINES AND MINING-No. IV. PAST, PRESENT, AND PROSPECTIVE.

The constant application of tin to the various arts of life seems to indicate that there must be an almost unlimited demand for this metal, and it is from fresh inventions requiring the use of tin that a metal, and it is from fresh inventions requiring the use of tin that a pliances not ordinarily recognised, but which greatly benefits the tin trade, was the introduction of gas into our large towns. Wherever gas is burnt, there tin must necessarily be used. No other metal, except the productions metals, can so thoroughly resist the action of this important compound, and, consequently, so long as gas is consumed in every part of the world so long must tin be used as a webicle of communication. Another very dissimilar invention, the beer-engine, has also necessitated the application of this valuable metal. In all large hotels, where beer-cellars are kept in convenient places, tubes of tin, of varying sizes and lengths, connect the beer-barrel in the coliar with the beer-engine in the tap or the bar-room. Noother metal serves the purpose so well and so cheaply, since it corrodes but little, and is perfectly clean. Another application of the same material is the lining of boxes for the carriage and preservation of many useful commodities. Tea-chests have for a long time seen lined with tin, and the fancy biscuit trade has also caused a considerably increased consumption of this metal. The large exports of manufactured sliks and satins from this country are enclosed in boxes lined with a thin coating of tin, to preserve them from damp and from salt water in case of bad weather at sea. Indeed, the value of tin to trade and commerce seems almost immeasurable. Tin-plating, discovered at Alesia, in France, the last town in ancient which withstood the conquering arms of Julias Casar, is carried on to a vast extent in South Staffordshire and other from manufacturing districts of tin; but we regret to learn that this branch of manufacture is, just low, anything but brisk in these great centres of industry. Tin-plating has The constant application of tin to the various arts of life seems to

rica, which has given a great summus to the trade, and it is considered that he item of future demand will be of more importance to the mining than that of the tin-plate manufacture.

Turning now to the future production of tin, we will take a short review of the chief foreign sources of supply. In the island of Banca tin is bored for like coal in England, and there are about 40 mines or stream works in operation, in which are employed from 8000 to 10,000 Chinese miners. These miners are paid chiefly in rice, and are by far the cheapest labourers that can be got. They are very much more industrious than the natives of the island, one Chinaman being considered equal to three natives. These Chinamen smelt the tin by wood fires, each gang smelting their own. No stamping is required, and they deliver the infor a fixed price, instead of paying a royalty. Thus, it may be well understond that no the can compete with that of Banca as to cheapness of cost, and so long as a good supply of Chinese miners can be procured it cannot be expected that the Dutch Trading Company will lessen their deliveries of Banca tin in Europe. But it is stated, by a writer of some authority in the Mining Journal, that there is at the present time considerable difficulty in obtaining these Chinese miners, and that the deposits of stream tin ore near the surface in Banca are apparently becoming exhausted. In the small island of Billiton, lying to the east of Banca, the production of this scanding by the Dutch Company, which pays a royalty to the Government of one-tent. There is reason to suppose that this island will produce about 1200 tons of metal in 1866, and 1500 tons in 1867.

It is very difficult to estimate the cost of production in the Straits of Malacca, as some of the mines are far in the interior, involving large outlay for carriage, while others, being on the sea coast, totally escape this charge. At present the price of Straits tin at Singapore and Penang is about \$19 per pekul of 123 lbs. It is believed that the price will not a

price of Straits tin at Singapore was as low as \$13 and even \$12 per pekul, and the mines still managed to exist. Concerning the future production of Cornish tin, we need add very little to what we have already said; but it may be relied upon that untoid quantities of tin can be produced in Cornwall, but it is the price that is wanted—the price that will pay capitalists for their investments, and workmen for their work.

The future prospects of copper mining in Cornwall do not seem to be of so bright a hue as might be wished. For several years the production of copper in the county has been declining. No great discovery has been made sincethat of the Decon Great Consols, and the number of good copper mines is at present not large. There is a hope of renewed production of this metal, from fresh discoveries at greater depths in tin mines; but unless those very useful miners called tributers receive greater encouragement than they have of late years, it is not too much to affirm that the supply of Cornish copper must decrease, for it is by the tributer chiefly that discoveries have heretofore been made, and the motive power to such discoveries is with them the strongest that can influence menself-interest. The price of copper is at present such as, though not high, must be considered fair; and it is not to be expected that there will be any great advance in price jost at present. Notwithstanding the immense production in Chili, we believe the minds of copper miners and adventurers in copper mines must be turned chiefly to increased consumption as the main ground of hope for the fature. From the character of the Gornish miner himself there is much to hope. Perhaps no strictly working men in any department of industry are entusted with such important works, and with such great responsibility, as Cornish captular and miners. The miner possesses an educated eye, which tells him, aimost at a glance, of the surroundings of a valuable mineral deposit, and it is this faculty of discovery, so to speak, which makes his judg prices are not to be expected, such rates as may be fairly remunerative obtained for the ores raised in Cornish mines.

From what has been said in the preceding articles, it will be clear that Cornish mining differs from almost every other branch of inracter, it is also a most important avocation, requiring deep insight, large and distinct knowledge, and consummate skill. So much is this

racter, it is also a most important avocation, requiring deep insight, large and distinct knowledge, and consummate skill. So much is this the case that it justly claims rank among the lower sciences. From its early growth to the attainment of its present dimensions it has naturally claimed a large share of public notice, for without the metalliferous deposits of the and copper which Cornwall has so long supplied to the world, civilisation and the arts must have held a much lower position than they now do. In order that our readers may have a more distinct and comprehensive view of the enthre subject, we subjoin in a few words a synopsis of the past history of mining, together with brief remarks on the present condition of the mining classes.

Up to the middle of the last century the Cornish tinners seem to have been the sele possessors of the market. Before that time the Dutch had not imported any considerable quantity of Banca tin into Europe, and many more years clapsed before the latter article bore any large proportion to the Cornish supply. Still, and at the time of the French revolution the associated tinners of Cornwall had recourse to an artificial method of sale, which in the ead brought them into great trouble, and materially injured their trade. A scheme was invented by which the East India Company was to be supplied with the for exportation at an exceedingly low price, the loss thus incurred by the tinners being met by the increased price demanded at home for the remaining portion of the stock. This system was continued until after the battle of Waterloo, and at one time so much thin was thus exported to the East that it became a drug in the market. The company could not sell it at any price, and an English gentleman, seeing it lie in the market at Calcutta naterly mealeable, made a small purchase at a very low figure, brought it back to London, and sold it at a large profit. For some years there had been an increasing demand for tin from the continent of Europe, the price rose rapidly, and the ass only made two small purchases subsequently. During the next twenty years the production of Cornish tin did not greatly increase, but the importation of

Dutch tin was much augmented, causing a corresponding decline in prices. Twenty-eight years ago the duty paid on Cornish tin to the Duchy of Cornwail was abolished, and a considerable impetus was given to mining interests. On the other hand, the reduction of the prohibitory import duty on foreign tin about the same time admitted a large quantity of metal to the market, and for awhile there was great depression, but ere long tin mining again revived. During the last five or six years the quantity of the raised in Cornwall has increased by one-half, while the price has steadily decreased, chiefly on account of the immense supplies of Banca and Stratis tin, and more recently by the panic in the money market.

Cornish copper mining lacks the antiquity of the tin mines. Its commencement scarcely dates further back than the beginning of the last century, but once firmly established it advanced by rapid strides, and before Napoleon Buonaparte had made his name famous the production of copper equalled that of tin, though the price had fallen considerably, owing to the opening of Welsh mines. A better system of sale, and constantly increased applications of the metal, cansed the price to be doubled in a few years. By the time that Canning died, however, successive falls had reduced the price to about its former level. Until within the last few years the quantity raised fluctuated considerably, but only in one year did it fall below the production of 1827. The discovery of such immense stores of this metal in various parts of the world has of late years caused prices to decline, and the Cornish production has formed but a small proportion of the very large supplies in the market. What is more strange, during the last ten years Cornish copper has decreased by one-fourth, and this year it will be still less than last year. As far as at present known, many copper mines appear to be rapidly becoming exhausted.

This reduced amount of copper raised, and the large quantities of int hrown on the market for several years past, h

MINING NOTABILIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST CARADON MINE is opening out exceedingly well on the several rich lodes. Important discoveries of copper ores are daily expected, which may cause shares (now at 161. to 181.) to go to as high a price as ever they were. This mine has already given 1601, per share in dividends (160,0001.), and may again at no distant period do the same. This is beyond doubt the best copper mine to buy into in Cornwall.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—The report of Capts. R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, and T. Jenkin (Oct. 9), stated that the 120 fm. level was driven east of the shaft about 22 fathoms, and they had drained all the water from the level above, the end had been driven on the north part of the lode, which was full 3 feet wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with rich stones of copper ore intermixed, and that they would at once commence cutting through the lode so as to ascertain its size and value; driving by six men, at 41. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 100 fm. level cast 1s 4 feet wide, and worth for thi and copper 9!, per fm.; driving by three men and three boys, at 31. 10s. per fathom. The tin in this end was regarded as a good indication, it being usually met with in the coming in of a course of ore. This end was in advance of the 110 about 30 fathoms. Since this report was written, the 120 and 100 fm. levele ends east have very much improved, but up to this time the extent cannot be ascertained, as the lode in the 120 is not yet out through.

ols not yet cut through.
South Callingeon,—Satisfactory progress is being made with SOUTH CALLINGEON.—Satisfactory progress is being made with the new shaft, and the mine continues to give the same favourable indications. One of the most experienced and best judges of lead mines in Cornwail recently went over the property, and after examining it he wrote to one of the shareholds as follows:—"I have just come from the new shaft on the hill, and, judging from the appearance of the splendid gossan, I must say that no miner could have a doubt but that there must be a large deposit of lead at a deeper point to have thrown up so rich a gossan." The management is all that can be desired, both the committee and purser being thoroughly conversant with mining, and of the highest standing.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode in the 45 east is worth fully 50L, per fathom, and likely to improve. In the course of all my inspections I never

othe highest standing.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode in the 45 east is worth fully 50?, per fathom, and likely to improve. In the course of all my inspections? In ever saw such a property neglected. It adjoins the Hingston Down Consols on the north, and possesses there rich discoveries. I have examined the two mines, and I have no hesitation in saying that I would rather have the Prince of Wales than Hingston Down Consols. At the Prince of Wales was the property number of the shaft, and 22 fathoms have been opened on the lode, worth on an average full 30¢, per fathom, and adjoining the granite. Assays have been made of certain stones of the ore, and a produce of 51½ per cent. Obtained; but I should say that, taking the average of the whole, it will be worth from 10¢. to 12; per ton. At EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE the prospects are very encouraging for an early discovery. The 95 west is now within 4 fms. of the point at which the ore came in at the 85. The lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of bilstered and yellow copper, &c., and a spiendid wall for tin. The 75 fm. level is getting out of the influence of the cross-course, and the lode looks promising for an improvement. A discovery in this part would be of great importance, as there are upwards of 180 fms. of untried ground in this direction. The sampling next week will be from 120 to 130 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE has recently been inspected by Capt. Martyn, of Wheal Basset, who reports as follows:—"The mine is situated to the west of South Frances Mine; they have a 30-inch cylinder pumping-engine, of sufficient power to drain the mine to a great depth. An adit level has been been driven over 100 fms. on the course of the lode, which has varied in size from 6 inches to 2½ feet, and composed of quartz, prian, gossan, with copper and tin ores, but not sufficient to value. The engine-shaft is down about 16 fms. below the adit, and at this depth the 1-de is 3 ft. wide, and of a very congenial character for the production of copper ore. Its appearan

Animucutial party of gentlemen are making arrangements to work a valuable piece of ground as a copper mine, in the neighbourhood of Par Station, Cornwall, which they intend to name Wheal Cornwall. Consolidated Copper. From the proposed prospectus, which is about to be issued, we learn that the situation of the sett presents more than ordinary chances of success. The sett, from east to west, is nearly a mile in length, and extends north and south about ½ mile. It is stated to contain 12 lodes, running parallel with, and only a short distance from, the once very rich copper mines of Fowey Consols and Par Consols, which are said to have produced 3,000,000l. sterling from the sale of minerals, and to have given 500,000l. In profits to the shareholders.

DUNDALK MINES.—To those who are interested in these mines it will be cheering to learn that we are informed, on good authority, that the lead

DUNDALK MINES.—To those who are interested in these mines it will be cheering to learn that we are informed, on good authority, that the lead mine is steadily improving. In the 60 there is a marked improvement, for a good iode of lead has been driven through for a long distance at this level, while overhead in the 45 the lode was quite barren. We are further informed that the 45 is no longer barren, but discoveries are being made, as it is being driven south, auguring well for the 60, as it is carried on. The shaft is now down to the depth of 72 fms., and a level is about to be driven. If, as is expected from the nature of the lode in the 60, the improvement be found to continue, and it may be to increase, valuable reserves of ore will be opened up by the 72, and regular sales made. A parcel of ore is now ready for the market, and this could be at once increased, but regard to the economical working of the mine provents this. The 72 must be driven first.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL, as will be seen by the agent's report, is gradually improving. They are expecting almost daily to cut the south lode in the 60, where a rich deposit of this fully expected, inasmuch as a shaft sinking below the 40 is in a rich course of tin, worth 50, per fathom, and upwards. The Turnpike lode is likely to be very productive.

[ADVBATISEMENTS.]

From Mr. James Crofts:—As if something was wanting to enlive the Mining Marker, the Prince of Wales Copper Mine, situated at Calstock, Corwail, in 12,800 shree, has, after sundry premonitory symptoms, become a great fact. In the first place, the ore produced is very rich, for whilst the average price of ores sold in Cornwall is not more than 4t. to 4t. 10s. a ton, this mine has already sold 30 tons at 10t., and has another parcel at hand of the same, if not of higher, value. There also appears to be portions of the ore of exceeding richness, an assay having tested the value of it up to 51 per cent. of copper. The news which signalises the increased value of the concurrent testimonies of various agents and inspectors are to be relied upon (and in the aggregate they cannot be disputed), the "Prince of Wales" will become a distinguished member of the mining list, and help onwards other promising Cornish concerns, since those experienced minds who have uniformly, and for some time past, predicted its present success do not stop there, but allot a place for it as one of the most prominent of British mines up to many times its present value. The writer, however, is not at liberty to indulge in making public all the anticipations of future success which, upon data not to be impugned, shadow forth a great mine at no distant period. But, after all, where is the wonder that another Kast Caradon should spring out of its former obscurity of 6d. or is, per share? which was notoriously at one epoch of its history the position of the which was notoriously at one epoch of its history the position of the which was notoriously at one epoch of its history the position of the unrivalled Devon Consols, it is equally well known that 20s. per share (in the subsequent sufferings.

1024) was with the utmost difficulty obtained at its origin, and the primitive adventurers in this celebrity have already placed the stamp of their appreciation of the Prince of Wales by becoming largely interested in its future fortunes. FRIDAY.—Reports received to-day from several inspectors are of a still more favourable character for a permanent mine. The 45 east is worth 504, and the rise 304, per fathom. The latter contains black, yellow, and mallcable copper; and it is stated in the report to the office that the sampling next month will be 70, instead of 50 tons, as recently estimated.

rise 30, per fathom. The latter contains black, yellow, and malicable copper; and it is stated in the report to the office that the sampling next month will be 70, instead of 50 tons, as recently estimated.

From Mr. EDWARD Cooke:—The market has been comparatively steady, and only a moderate amount of business doing. This is by no means unreasonable, seeing the great mistrust and want of confidence in all kind of securities manifested by the public just now. This feeling has been engendered by the utter coilages of many of the finance companies during the past few months. The readers of the Journal will remember how strongly I have expressed my opinion on many occasions as to the doubtful character of these companies, and the reckless speculative nature of their business to produce such large profits as were promised, and in some instances paid, to the sharcholders. The consequence has been misery and ruin to a large number of the confiding jublic, who would on no account invest in the best mining property. Out thing is certain—that mines, although speculative, do not entail such serious consequences to the prudent investor that those finance and bankrupt railway companies do. It is painful to contemplate that some single individuals have as much invested in Great Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways as represents the value of such splendid mines as West Chiverton, Great Laxey, or Great Wheal Vor, while in those mines there is every probability of securing a large return for any capital invested in them. In the railways named there is not only no probability of receiving any dividends for many years to come, but it is very doubtful if ever the capital invested will be redeemed again. Doubtless there are some mines which the public would do well to avoid, and with proper care they may be avoided; but even the worst managed mines could by no possibility involve the shareholders in such disastrus responsibilities as the railways named, or such concerns as the London Joint-Stock Discount, Overend, Gurney

From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN :- Investors, as well as specu-From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN:—Investors, as well as speculators, have been buying to a large extent again this week, and prices have, in consequence, been considerably enhanced. The drop in the standard for copper announced on Thursday should have no effect on mines which do not produce that metal, or those progressive copper mines which have no ore at present to send to market, and yet such is often the case; in fact, we have known a wet day cause a reaction in the price of the "favourites," and when the sun shines out it goes up again 50 percent. So, nit desperantum. Those who change their opinions every half-hour must be right some time or other. We have had no ause to change ours with regard to the future results of the operations now being prosecuted at the six mines we have advocated for the last six weeks in the pages of the Journal; and we have the gratification of stating that the market value of all have advanced. We will now give our friends all the information we have gathered respecting these mines this week, and on which perfect reliance may be placed. WHEAL BULLER: The price of these shares—241. to 261.—1s almost as ridiculous as the wet-day influence. It is reported that Stephen's shaft, sinking under the 80, is worth from 121. to 151, per fun. The 80, ease of this shaft, is valued at 701. to 804, the 80 west at 161., and other points without change, except for the better. The total value of the ends are estimated, taking the minimum, at 1251, per fathon.

under the 80, is worth from 121. to 151, per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, is valued at 701. to 801, the 80 west at 151, and other points without change, except for the better. The total value of the ends are estimated, taking the minimum, at 1251, per fathom.

West CHIVERTON.—The 70 and 80 fm. level ends are being driven at the rate of 8 fms. per month, and both ends during the last few days have considerably improved; the 90, behind Batters's, is turning out wonderfully, and the other levels are opening up splendid ground. The lode in the 100, or bottom level, continues as rich as ever, valued in the eastern end at 80, per fathom. When Batters's shaft is holed they will commence two levels in the 60, in a good course of lead. West-Carabox have been in great request, and have advanced to 151, the operations are progressing satisfactorily, and much higher prices may be looked for. CHIVERTON MOOR: The ends are reported as looking better here again, the shares have advanced 10s., but close sellers. NEW SETONS have been sought after at from 31. to 401. the shares are scarce. EAST BassETS maintain their price, 211. to 221. The following shares should not be lost sight of at present low prices:—Grambier and St. Aubyn, Clifford Amalgamated, East Lovell, North Treskerby, Cook's Kitchen, East Caradon, and, in conclusion, we beg to draw the attention of "one and all" to South Grenville, which is situated in Camborne, to the west of South Frances and Wheal Basset; they have sufficient machinery to drain the mine to a great depth, and the operations are being carried on with spirit. The shares are now to be obtained for 7s. or 8s. each; this mine has recently been inspected by a practical miner, who pronounces it a very promising speculation indeed. His report may be seen on application at our offices.

From Mr. JOSEPH DUNSTAN (Truro, Oct. 11):—During the week

this mine has recently been inspected by a practical miner, who pronounces it a very promising speculation indeed. His report may be seen on application at our offices.

From Mr. JOSEPH DUNSTAN (Truro, Oct. 11):—During the week there has not been much actual business in the Mining Market, but there have been enquiries for some of the leading mines, as Sperries and Falmouth, Wheal Jane, New Clifford, &c. Among the really good progressive mines New Clifford, and the really good progressive mines New Clifford, for the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—related the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—related the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—related the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—related to the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—related to the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—related to the position of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—and the first property of the property of the property of the property. This is not an old mine worked out—almost any depth, and no further machinery will be required for years. The lode will be intersected at the engine-shaft in a few fathoms sinking, when a good course of copper ore is almost certain to be met with. The flat-rod shaft is now being sunk on the course of a very fine copper lode, increasing in value nevery root in depth; the lodes have the same bearing and stratification as those of Tresavean, United Mines, Clifford Amalgamated, Wheal Buller, and in fact all the leading mines of the district. This mine deserves looking after, as there is not the least doubt but that it will turn out a very valuable prize. Trebulsule is being started by a respectable company; the London offices are its, New Broad-street, and the first meeting takes place on Wednesday next. Mr. George H. Cardozo is to be the secretary, and Capt. R. Pryor the manager. Capt. Johns reports the lode in the add level to be wor

CAMBORNE, OCT. 11.—The Cornish Mine Share Market has not been so buoyant of la'e, a certain dulness still pervading it. East Basset, 20\%, 21; Chiverton Moor. 5\%, 6\%; North Crofty, 1, 1\%; Prince of Wales, 1\%, 1\%; 1\%; West Chiverton, 59, 61; and Wheal Seton, 160, 163, have been chiefly dealt in. CONDURROW, 38, 40. The engine-shaft is now sinking below the 140; the lode driving west is worth over 12\ll, per fm.; stopes in the level above worth 20\ll, per fm. The aggregate value of the different points throughout the nine worth (say) 350\ll, per fm. The ends in the 220 east and west, we learn this morning, are looking better. CAMBORNE VEAN, 1 to 1\%. The lode (Capt. Clyma says) holds good in the 13\S east, yielding 7 tons of ore per fm.; other parts as last reported. CARN CAMBORNE, 1 to 1\%. At the meeting a call of about 300\ll, or 1s, per share, is expected. Cook's Kitchen, 4\% to 4\%. The meeting comes off on Thursday. At NANGILES meeting, on Friday, a call of 1\ll. 5s, per share was made = 1280\ll. At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, a dividend of \(\mathfrak{H}, \text{ the mine looks exceedingly well. An important discovery has been made at Wheal Vor (originally Old Wheal Vor). We shall visit this mine to-morrow.—A. V. PRINCE: Penvu, Oct. 11. CAMBORNE, OCT. 11 .- The Cornish Mine Share Market has not

PREVENTING INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS,—With a view to prevent the inconvenience of incrustation, Mr. Mark Silvester, of Gilbert-road, Kennington-lane, proposes to employ a compound of charcoal, 4 parts; carbonate of potash, 2 parts; carbonate of soda, 8 parts; murlate of ammonia, 1 part; but he does not limit himself to the precise proportions.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY .- The traffic receipts for he week ending Oct. 7 was 12,2081. 19s. 7d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-COLD AND DAMP.—The varied temperatures autumn are exceedingly trying to robust frames, and every precaution is re-ired to preserve the feeble from positive disease. Holloway's Pilis cleanse the boof from all impurities which have entered it either from foul air or obstructed blood from all impurities which have entered it either from foul air or obstructed perspiration. This is a grand point both in preventing and curing all ilinesses, and invaluable to a delicate constitution, because the corruptive circulation which weakened and distroyed the springs of life, thus purified by these pills, must necessarily support and invigorate them. In congestion of the lungs, inflamation of the throat, coughs, colds, and hoarseness, Holloway's pills prove the best remedies for repressing all urgent symptoms, and the surest preventives of subsequent sufferings.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BETTISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Oct. 10: The stope in the back of the 115 east is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level west is worth 3 tons. The lode in the 103 fathom level end west is 18 inches wide, producing good stones of ore. In the back of this level we have two stopes, producing 2½ tons cach, and one 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the 58 yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. We are sinking under the lode in the note that and driving by the side of the lode in the 75 east and west. The lode in the 52 east has been cut through, which is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and good stones of ore.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, Oct. 10: We have communicated Crofts' shaft to the level that was driven at the 77, on the Coetia Wain vein. The Beill Gwyn is still yielding some nice stones of ore in the western end of the shaft.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Oct. 10: The stope west of winze (52) is worth 15 cwts, of lead per fathom, and the stope; below the 40 are of the same value. The new shaft is going down rapidly, but the rise to meet is progressing slowly.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. K. HATVEY, UST. 10': We may examinate the the total that was direct that was direct at the total country.

BEDOXFLOYD. UNITED.—T. Komp., Oct., 10: The stope west of winze (22) is worth is devis, of lead per fathom, and the stope below the 40 are of the same value. The new shart is going down rapidly, but the rise to meet is progressing solver.

NATULECT.—Win. Wasley, Oct., 11: The men have finished cutting lodgs in the deep adit level, at Lewis's shaft, and are now engaged in driving the end, the lode in which looks kindly, and is letting out a great deal of water; set to six men, to drive for the month, at 44. 13s, perfathom. There is no change to notice since last week in the lodo or ground in the end driving east on the state vein, the rock in which looks very kindly, as far as I have seen it.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Oct. 2: We are making good progress in driving the level south from the middle of incline, in ground of the same character as that we have posed three in mine to drive an argument evel south from incline, when there is not sufficient work for them in trauming. I have removed the two men that have been working in the bottom of the old incline to make some further trials in its south end of Clark's level, the former workings of the control of the same of the control of

tons.
AL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Oct. 10: Victoria Engine-Shaft: The lode
tom of the 50 yard level, east of shaft. is worth 15 cwts, of lead per
The ground in the 40 yard level west has rather improved, and indi-

lode, Julef, Wm. Bennetts, Oct. 10: The engine-shaft is farourable channel of ground. At the 40 east the stones of silver-lead. At the 40, west of engine-mail. The flat-rod shaft is sunk about 4 fms. be-of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth a very promising anpearance. In the rise above

the shaft is 4 ft, wide, and worth 30 cws. of lead per fathom. He holde in CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Oct. 3: The ground in the engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking, and the south part of the lode producing stones of grey copper ore. We have reached the north wail of the tin lode in the 60 cross-cut, but have not seen sufficient of it to speak of its quality.

GUDBRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundy, October 9: We have commenced sinking Walker's shaft below the 130 for bearers and clistern, as it is necessary to fix a

driving. The lode in No. 1 stope in bottom of the 105, west of Walker's shaft, is 8 ft. wide, and worth 14t. per fm. for that width. In No. 2 stope, in bottom of the same level, the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth 18t. per fm. for that width. DALE.—R. Niness, Oct. 8: The Pipe vein improves as we advance northward, and there is every probability of a considerable improvement as we approach the millatone gris.

ne milistone grit.
DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Oct. 9: In the 24 cross-cut

the millatone grit.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Oct. 9: In the 24 cross-cut north we have more capel, which I think is an indication of being near the lode. The lode in the 34, east of whim-shaft, is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. In the 34, west of engine-shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode. The stopes and pitches are much the same as for some time past.

EAST CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards, Oct. 10: The lode in Thomas's engine-shaft is 1 foot wide, worth for length of shaft (12 feet) 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.—Thomas's Engine-shaft: In the 70-east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing very fine stones of copper ore. Vincent's winze, in the bottom of the 60 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 20 in. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.—In Cock's winze, in the bottom of the 50 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 27 th. wide, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom.—Buckley's shaft: In the 60 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel quartz, fluor, and good stones of copper ore. In the 60 west, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 24 feet wide, consisting of fluor, capel, numdie, quartz, and good stones of copper ore. In the 60 west, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 24 feet wide, consisting of fluor, capel, numdie, quartz, and good stones of copper ore. The 50 east is suspended, to admit of a rise (Paul's) being put up in the back thereof. In James's rise, in the back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 14 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In Paul's rise, in the back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 16 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In Paul's rise, in the back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 16 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In Paul's rise, in the back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 16 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In Paul's rise, in the back of the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 14 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In Paul's rise, in the back of

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Oct. 11: We find the ground in the 54 spare for progress; the men, however, are doing good labour. In the shallow adit we are still cutting through the lode south, but have not yet met with the footwall; we continue of opinion the main part is standing south of us. The lode in the chimmey rock deep adit has very much improved in size and character, and from present appearances we may fairly expect a great improvement shortly. No other change in any part. EAST JANE.—Thos. Hodge, Oct. 10: The lode in the 48 north end is without change to notice. The ground in the 48 cross-cut, west of the old western lode, is harder; we shall continue this cross-cut to communicate with the main level, in order to prove the horse of ground between, as well as to ventilate our workings. The 36 cross-cut east is being pushed on rapidly by a full pare of men, in order to reach our object in the quickest possible time, and from the favourable indications the end now presents, where we find every head well charged, with lead, I have good grounds to hope that the lode will be found productive when met with.—Old Western Lode: In the 48 south end we are not yet clear from a small slide met with in the cross-cut, but the lode looks healthy. In the 26 fm. level cross-cut east we have intersected the lode, and driven south on its course 6 feet; the lode in the present end is full 2 feet wide, yielding some good lead—Saving work.

small slide met with in the cross-cut, but the lode looks heatiny. In the 20 incleved cross-cut east we have intersected the lode, and driven south on its course 6 feet; the lode in the present end is full 2 feet wide, yielding some good lead—saving work.

EAST PROVIDENCE,—J. Nancarrow, Wm. White, Oct. 6: At our usual monthly survey to-day the following work was set:—Boorman's shaft to sink below the 82 by six men and three boys, at 201, per fm.; lode looks rather better. The 82 to drive east of Boorman's by six men, at 41, per fm.; ground impreving, and we expect an improvement in the lode shortly. The winze to sink below the 70 cast by six men, at 81, per fm.; here we have an improvement; there is a lode, or carbona, come in from the south, partaking strongly of the character of the latter, which yields good tinstuff; so far as seen it is worth 101, per fm., and is likely to improve. The rise above the 70 to two men, at 31, eye fathom; lode worth 71, per fm. We have also set at the 50, 60, and 70 fm. levels nine pitches to 24 men, at an average tribute of 11s, in 11.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Oct. 11: In King's shaft, sinking below the 85, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 8, west of shaft, we have a good branch of ore, 6 in. wide, which does not make quite up to the back of the level; this end is improving in appearance. The rise in the back of this level is worth 81, per fathom. The two stopes in the back of King's shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The stop in the back of the 52, east of the shaft, is worth 71, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 75, east of the shaft, is worth 71. Per fathom; and the stop in the back of the 75, east of the shaft, is worth 71. Per fathom.

EAST SNAEFELL.—W. H. Rowe, Oct. 10: The vein in the forehead of the 9 fm. level north, at Glencherry, looks livelier—a little lead mixed with gossany quartz. We are making vigorous preparations for the erection of the wheel.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, P. Casley, Oct. 10:

encouraging.
WHEAL LOVELL.-R. Quentrall, Oct. 10: North Lode: We are

of tutwork is continued underground, and the lodes continue in depth to be an productive as they have in the shallow workings, our prospects of success will be most encouraging.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, Oct. 10: North Lode: We are making fair progress with the cross-cut at bottom. The stope in back of the 45, west of new shaft, is worth 12t, per fathom; and east it is worth 20t, per fathom—a fine looking lode. The stope in back of the 40 is worth 50t, per fathom—a fine looking lode. The stope in back of the 40 is worth from 23t to 30t, per fathom,—Turnpike Lode: The shaft is looking well, and producing rich stones of tin. I think this lode will further improve shortly, as it is getting more compact; and, as I have said before, I believe it will be a good lode in depth. On the whole, the mine is looking very well.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Oct. 10: The lode in the 95 west is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones or or and tin, at most of ore and tin, and the stope above this level is worth 2 tons of ore, with some good work for tin. The lode in the 55 west is from 1 ft. to 18 in, wide, of quartz, &c. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 2 tons of ore, with some good work for tin. The lode in the 52 east is 15 in, wide, yielding stones of ore and tin, but not enough to value; the ground by the side of the lode is getting more settled. We have placed the men to continue the 75 cross-cut north instead of driving on the branch. The lode in the stope below the 55 west is worth for ore 6t. per fm. We are getting mor pretty weil with the ore for the sampling next Wednesday.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, Oct. 10: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140, and fair progress is being made. In the 140, east of Roberts's cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundic, black oxide, and yellow copper ore—saving work, and promising a speedy improvement; water flowing from the lode freely. The stope in back of the 130

sual quantity of ore.

GAWTON:—G. Rowe, Oct. 6: The lode in the winze sinking below the 50,

avail quantity of orc.

GAWTON:—G. Rowe, Oct. 6: The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, west from old sump, is improving, and now worth 8 tons of ore per fm.; this is a very important point going down in the bottom of the mine. All other points of operation are without change to notice. Our monthly settings, &c., will be to-day too late for post, particulars of which I will forward early next week.

— G. Rowe, Jun., Oct. 8: On Saturday last the following tutwork bargains were let:—The new engine-shaft to slik below the 60 fm. level 8 feet; cut tip-plat 12 ft. long by 11 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep, as per bargain of 35t. The 60 cross-cut, north from said shaft, to drive by six men, stent the month, or cut the south capels of the lode, at 8t, per fm. The 50 east to cross-cut through the north capels of the lode, at 8t, per fm. 18th spoint is hard and slow of progress, but we hope to reach the north wall In some short distance further driving, having already opened in this direction 20 ft. through capel, spar, sulphur, mindle, and ore. Bond's stope in the back of the same level, by six men, stent the month, at 3t, per fm., where the lode will yield from 2 to 3 tons of good quality or per fathom. Will's stope in bottom of the 40, by four men, stent the month, at 3t, ser fm.; the lode in this stope is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. Wedge's stope in bottom of the same level, by four men, stent the month, at 3t, 3s, per fm.; the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The 50, west from old sump, to drive by six men, on the north side of the lode, stent the month, or reach the winze, at 5t. 19s, per fm. Moor's winze to sink below the same level, by four men, stent the month, at this very important point is looking exceedingly well, worth 8 tons of ore per fathom.

GOGINAN.—Oct. 9: The lode at the drift, over the 100, west of rise, is 5 feet.

elow the same to the control of the mine are yielding on an average 11 cwts of the pict of the pict of the mine are yielding from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the bree stopes over the 160, west of rise, and east of Gilbertson's shaft, varies from to 16 ft. wide, and yields on an average 15 cwts of lead ore per fm. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine are yielding on an average 11 cwts of ead are ner fm. The drawing, dressing, &c., are all going on regularly. We

lead are per fm. The drawing, dressing, e.e., are all going on regularly. The sampled 40 tons of good quality or to-day.

GOLCH HILL.—H. R. Harvey, Oct. 19: The pitch in the north shaft is rather poor for ore, but very kindly. In the pitch in the old shaft they have a nice branch of lead ore, but the ground is hard.

GOTHIC.—James Lester, Oct. 10: The loide in the 30, east of engine-shaft, is looking better again, and more promising than of late, having strings of lead ore running through the loide, and letting out more water. In the 25 cross-cut south there is no change in the character of the ground yet to notice. In the ore running through the constant of the ground yet to notice. In south there is no change in the character of the ground yet to notice. In cross-cut north from the 17, to cut Bennett's lode, there are indications of a intersecting it, as the end is becoming more wet than formerly. The adit is intersecting it, as the end is becoming more wet than formerly. The adit is driving south-west continues without alteration. Bennett's lode, east and west, continues to contain in the back and end a good mixture of lead, and of the most promising character for a deposit of lead ore at deeper levels; a more promising lode cannot be seen. We have commenced to pick over the stuff broken and now lying at surface. Our pay went off satisfactority, as usual, and I have

and now lying at surface. Our pay went off satisfactorily, as usual, and I nave paid-up.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, Thos. Rich, Oct. 10: The skip-road in Steggan's shart is completed, and working well. We have put in a new piece of wire-rope, and good progress is being made in hauling up the stuff from the different levels. The sinking of Butler's shaft, and the 70 end, west of Sleggan's shaft, is being forced on by six men in each place. We shall push on the fixing of the pitwork as fast as possible.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 11: We are making good progress in sinking the new shaft, which is now about 9 fms. below the adit.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, J. George, Oct. 5: In Gifford's engine-shaft we have got down to a wall which appears to be the capel belonging to the south lode. As it is hard we must sink further before we cut through it, but it is letting out water freely, and draining the 20 fm. level fast. There is a large lode in the 20 east, composed of quartz, capel, and flookan, and very promising for lead.

ery promising for lead.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 10: No change has taken place in yof the pitches or bargains since last reported on, and they still continue to

ONE WELL GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, Oct. 9: There is no change to notice in either and in Gwyn Llifion adit since last reported. We have not yet cut the east and

HALLENBEAGLE.-W. Bawden, Oct. 6: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sink-

ng below the 67, the character of the lode is as last reported, and the ground hard. In the rise against Stone's shaft, in the back of the 66, the lode is 12 in, wide, producing a little ore, and looks as if it will improve. In the 61, each of sump-winze, the lode is of much the same character as last reported, each of sump-winze, the lode is of much the same character as last reported. In the cross-cut north of Pinniger's shaft we have not yet seen the lode. Reed's shaft, sinking below the 53, looks as if we have the intersection of the lode. Reed's shaft, sinking below the 53, looks as if we have the intersection of the lode. Reed's shaft, is highly shaft of the same of the following shaft of the same o

he western part of the mine. We have commenced dressing the ore with a small pare.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Oct. 11: Douglas's Shaft: This shaft is 4½ yards below the 40 yard level; the ground is favourable for progress; the water is rather easier than last report. The ground in the cross-cut in the 40 yard level, consists of shale of a congenial character.—Brabner's Shaft: The ground in the cross-cut in the 80 yard level, to intersect the Red veln, is the same as last reported. The ground in the big cross-cut is favourable for progress. Williams's shaft: The stoping from the winze sunk in bottom of the 60 yard level continues to yield a little lead. The lode in the rise in back of the 40 yard level is 2ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of lead.

MODLIAND.—T. Bennetts, Oct. 10: The lode in the 72 east is 3 ft, wide, composed of quartz, asseciated with soft decomposed from and good stones of grey ore in small crevices in the bottom of the end; the lode altogether is presenting a promising appearance, though not producing much ore. In the winze shiking below this level we have met with and cut through a floor come in from the north which has divided the lode only; here the lode is very strong and masterly, presenting a favourable appearance at a width of 3 ft., and producing good stones of grey ore.

presenting a favourable appearance at a width of \$16., and producing good stones of grey ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Oct. 9: In the winze under the 55 the lode is 2½ feet wide, with fine stones of lead ore—the ground and water easy. In No. 1 stopes, in back of the 55, the lode in places is worth 40l, per fathon. No. 2 stopes are now poor, with a little ore scattered about here and there. In No. 3 stopes the lode in the eastern part is 5 feet wide, producing fine root orey stuff; western part not so good. The 35 fathom level is much the same, producing good stones of lead ore. Louisa shaft set at 181, per fm.; ground of a beautiful character—glean blue killas. Our month's sale is 7 tons 4 cwts. 3 grs., at 191, 16s, per ton. = 143l, 1s, 6d.; and 100 tons of mundle more putting on board the vessel.

producing good stones of lead ore. Louisa shaft set at 181. per fm.; kround of a beautiful character—clean blue killas. Our month's saie is 7 tons 4 cwts. 3qrs., at 191. 185. per tone. 1431. Is. 6d.; and 100 tons of mundic more putting on board the vessel.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, Oct. 10: The lode in the addit level west is 2½ feet wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.—Lead Lode: The lode in the addit level, west of shaft, is 18 inches wide, and looking more promising than for some time past.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—James Paull, Oct. 11: In driving the 100 south-west of engine-shaft, from the north part of the lode, we occasionally discover good spots of yellow copper ore and blende; we also find the breast, heads, and floors cated with the same, indicating a deposit of copper near at hand.

NORTH JANE—James Rowe, Oct. 9: The engine-shaft is still hard for sinking, but we are making fair progress, considering the hardness of the ground, Having sunk 10 fms. in the elvan course, we are expecting to get through it every week. The shaft is sinking by 12 men, at 35l, per fathom. There are still branches of mundic in the elvan. The engine is working well, and consuming a small quantity of coals.

NORTH MINERA.—A. W. Thomas, Oct. 10: The 25, driving east, is improving, and is producing good saving work. We have cut into a vugh in bottom of the forebreast, from which we have taken some large stones of lead oro. I fully expect an improvement in this end before long. The tributers have finished pitches are without alteration.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm, Godden, Oct. 11: The ground in Mayne's cross-cut north, in the 30, is still unfavourable, and progress is, therefore, slow. OKEHAMPTON.—J. Richards, Oct. 10: We are getting on as fast as we can, and have forked the water to the 20, but we have to put in a new pleece of main-shaft rod, and some other timber, which, with dropping the bottom of our next lift of pumps, will occupy this week.

OKEH TOR.—J. Rodda, Oct. 11: We continue to cross-cut he lode at the 80 east, wh

Saturaay being our section with the 80, 65, and 50 fm, levels, so as to lessen the cost for stoping.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—J. Phillips, Oct. 11: The lode in Parker's shaft is still 8 feet wide, composed principally of splendid gossan. All other parts are progressing satisfactorily.

PAR CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, J. Hosking, Oct. 8: Eastern, or Copper Part of the Mine: In the 80, east of Treffty's north shaft, on Treffty's north lode, the lode is 2 ft, wide, containing a little copper ore. In the winze sinking below this level, east of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, composed of quartz, peach, and copper ore, worth for the latter 151, per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 80 the lode is 2½ ft, wide, and worth 101, per fm.—West's Lode: The lode in the different ends is of a very promising character, producing saving work, with good indications for an early improvement. In the 60 cross-cut, driving south, he ground is strongly minerailsed, and favourable for progress; cost for driving 55s, per fm. In the western, or tin part of the mine, our stopes and tribute pitches are without improvement since our last monthly report.

character, producing saving work, with good indications for an early improvement. In the 60 cross-cut, driving south, he ground is strongly mineralised, and favourable for progress; cost for driving 55s, per fin. In the western, or thin part of the mine, our stopes and tribute pitches are without improvement since our last monthly report.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, Oct. 6: Sump: The 140 west having met a small cross-course, we are cross-cutting on it to reach Skimmer's south lode, and have 4 fms. to drive to the point where we expect it productive. In the 130 east the lode is small, worth 61, per fm.; sink worth 161, in the 130 west the lode is worth 151, per fm. for 6 ft. wide, and no north wall. The stope in the back of this level is 12 ft. wide; lode worth 201, per solid fathom, or 401. for the whole breadth. The 120 west is unproductive. In the 120 cast winze the lode is worth 181, per fm. In the 190 cast the lode is worth 181, per fm. In the 190 cast the lode is worth 162, per fathom. In the north cross-cut we have not yet cut through the lode; so far as seen it produces good quality thataff.—Cobiler's: The lode in the bettom of this shaft is worth 161, per fm. In the 110 west the lode in this end is unproductive, but the ground above has opened well, and we expect improvement as we drive a little further west. In the 20 north nothing of importance intersected since last report. We sold at the end of the month at Carvedras 11 tons 2 cwts. 2 qus. of black tin for 5362, 2s. 3d.

PENNALE AND LOMAX.—J. Kitto, J. Brown, C. Rosewarne, Oct. 11: The forking is now favourably progressing, in the course of which we have met with three successive chokes in the main engine-shaft, which we had not the slightest reason to anticipate, and which we need not say have very considerably retarded our progress; had this shaft been clear of stuff, as was expected, the mine ere this would have been in fork to the bottom. The 65 is now dry, and some tribute pitches let in the roof of the same, and as soon as we r

the 50 south, is becoming very wet, which seems to indicate a lode being near. In the winze below the 40 a small gossan has again displaced the lode; we, however, propose to continue the winze on the same angle until we communicate with the 50.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, Oct. 9: We have commenced taking down the lode in the 45 cast, and also in the rise, which is in the back of the same; and so far as seen the lode in both places is still worth 30t, per fm. In the 45 west we have not yet intersected the cross-course; here we have commenced taking down the lode.

west we have not yet intersected the cross-course; here we have taking down the lode.

— Oct. 10: In taking down the lode in the 45 east the same appears to be improving as we proceed east; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, and worth fully 40! per fm., and still promising a further improvement. In the rise in the back of the 45 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and worth 30!, per fathom. In the 45 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore, but not enough to value.

PRINCE OF WALES.—John Gifford, Oct. 11: I have been underground to-day, and I have much pleasure in saying the mine never looked so well as at present. The rise in back of the 45 east is worth fully 30!, per fm. In the 45 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth fully 50!, per fm.; a splendid end. If the lode continues as good in the above-named places as there is every reason to be lode continues as good in the above-named places as there is every reason to be love to the course of the place of the course of t

lieve it will, we shall sample from 69 to 70 tons or rich copper ore at the Noval's, per sampling.

PROSPER UNITED.—J. Nicholls, Oct. 10: The lode in the 90, west of Hand's, is producing some saving work for tin. The 80, west of Hand's, is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 west is large, and produces saving work for tin. The 60 west is worth 84, per fm. for tin and copper. The 50 west is looking promising, and continues to produce about 124, worth of copper ore per fm. The 40 west is unproductive. The winze in bottom of this level is worth 54, fathom for copper and tin. The 90, west of Hill's, is without change. The stopes and pitches are looking much as usual.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Oct. 11: We are making very good progress in sink-age the south engine-shaft; no change in the character of the ground. The end age are at present cross-cutting to see if there be any more lode standing in the

EDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Oct. 11: We are making very good progress in sing EDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Oct. 10: The engine-shaft; no change in the character of the ground. The end ing the south engine-shaft; no change in the character of the ground. The end ing of the level.

See the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30, and then, after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30, and then, after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30, and then, after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30, and then, after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30, and then, after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30 and then after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30 and then, after cross-list the shaft upon its assual angle to the depth of the 30 and the shaft upon its assual proved by the deep level; at the latter forehead the lode has recently became harder, with more quartz, and now a little water oozing from the ground, ome harder, with more quartz, and now a little water oozing from the ground-indicating a change of some sort to be close at hand, which I am in hopes will indicating a change of some sort to be close at hand, which I am in hopes will indicate a favorable one.

BOARING WATER.—H. Thomas, Oct. 9: I expect in a few days the lift will be fixed, and the ladder-road put in from the good the 35 fm. level at Gillman's, when sinking will be resumed under that 90 to the 35 fm. level at Gillman's, when sinking will be resumed under that 90 the 35 fm. level at Gillman's, when sinking will be resumed under that 90 the 35 fm. level at Gillman's, when sinking will be resumed under that 90 the 35 fm. level at Gillman's per fore of th

per legis the six overth M. per fire. The stope above the 80 is also worth 61, per facilities. The 80 fm. level end, west of sump, is worth 41, per fm.; this is an another. The 80 fm. level end, west of sump, is worth 41, per fm.; this is an another. The pint is a farther west than any other level in the mine. The pint is a sumi. Silk of the 10 west is composed chiefly of flookan. The pint is a sumi. Silk of the 10 west is composed chiefly of flookan. The pint is a sum of properties of pint is a sum of the pint is

is spar and gossan. In the adit cross-cut south the ground is rather hard divet.

TRESAVEAN AND TRETHARRUP.—J. Pope, Oct. 10: In the 15, east of mask's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 10l. per fm. In Cunnack's tiling, below the 16, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for copper 5l. per fm. In the vest of Cunnack's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing fine stones of yel-weopper ore, and likely to improve. In the deep adit level, west of Wheal yes shaft, the lode is at present small and unproductive, but from the appearace of the strata an improvement is daily expected. We expect shortly to rome the shallow adit level east, which will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fm. TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Modlyn, C. George, Oct. 9: The lei in the 197, east of Trevenen shaft, is worth 12l. per fm. The stope in this ck is worth 8l, per fm. The ground in the 162 east is congenial for producing and good speed is being made in this end. We fully expect to reach the tin ound here within two months from next setting-day. The 150, cast of old east is worth 10l. per fm.; this level, west of function, is worth 9l, per fathom.

5. I stope in the back is worth 18l, per fm.; No. 2, 12l.; and No. 3, 8l. per fm.

1. I stope in the back is worth 18l, per fm.; No. 2, 12l.; and No. 3, 8l. per fm.

No. 1 stope in the back is worth 18. per fm.; No. 2, 121.; and No. 3, 81. per fm. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 18. per fm.; No. 2, 121.; and No. 3, 81. per fm. No. 1 stope in back of the 135 is worth 61.; No. 2, 91.; No. 3, 101.; and No. 4, 121. per fathom.

THEWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Oct. 9: Friday last, being our settingday, the following pitches and bargains were set:—The 40 fm. level south, to four men, stented 2 fathoms, at 51. los, per fathom: we are driving by the side of the lode in this end, so as to enable us to make greater speed. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, to four men, stented 4 fathoms, at 41. per fathom; the dole is producing 3 cwts, of lead per fathom. No. 2 stope, to four men, stented 10 fathoms, at 11. 7a, 6d, per fathom; No. 2 stope, to four men, stented 11 fathoms, at 11. 7a, 6d, per fathom; lode worth 3 cwts, of lead per fathom. No. 3 stope, to two men, stented 7 fathoms, at 11. 7a, 6d, per fathom; lode por fathom work of the per fathom 10 for the present; the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, but poor, and still letting down more water as the ends advances north. Two stopes in the back of this level (No. 1), stented 12 fathoms, to four men, at 11. 5a, per fathom, worth 5 cwts, of lead per fathom. The 30 fm. level south, to five by four men, stented 4 fathoms, at 31. Iss, per fathom; to lode is a very promising one in this end, and will yield full 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. One stope in the back of this level, to four men, stented 7 fathoms, at 31. los, per fathom; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathoms, at 32. per fathom; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, worth 3 cwts. of lead per fathoms, at 32. per fathom; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, worth 3 cwts. of lead per fathoms, at 32. per fathom; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathoms stent, at 11. Iss, per fathom il doe worth 3 cwts. of lead per fathoms, at 32. per fathom; lode worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom; the back of the 30 fm. level, north of footway shaft, to four men, 3 fathoms stent, at 11. Iss, per f

WESTMINSTER.—F. Evans, Oct. 10: Good progress is being made in clearing he foundation for engine-house, &c., at Thompson's shaft. Every preparation is also being made to provide good stone for building it, and everything in concection therewith is being hastened forward as fast as possible. The lode in he 74, east of Thompson's shaft, is disordered with a range of red carbonate of ime, but as this occurred at the 69, and as the lode was rich for lead or immediately east, we look for a similar change here. We shall endeavour, if possible, o sink Thompson's shaft below the 70, where the lode is worth 2 tons of lead reper fathom.

—F. Evans, Oct. 11: The 70, east of Thompson's shaft, is improved for lead

diately east, we look for a similar change here. We shall endeavour, it possible, to sink Thompson's shaft below the 70, where the lode is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom.

— F. Evans, Oct. 11: The 70, east of Thompson's shaft, is improved for lead ore; the red carbonate of lime is wearing out, and lead coming in.

WEST SHARE TOR.—Wm. Richards, Oct. 8: There is some granite exposed in the back of the 150 fm. level cross-cut, and by the end of the present week we shall be through the lode in the bottom of the end also, I think, when a winze can be put down to communicate with the stopes in the back of the 162. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 162. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 162 is not quite so productive at present. There is no change to report of the other points since last week.

WEST WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—W. Vivian, Oct. 10: Since our last report we sold on Oct. 6, 60 tons of tinstim, which produce I ton 5 cwts. I qr. 9 lbs. of black tin. As to the present prospect of this mine. I hope before long to make valuable returns. In the adit end west the lode is 4 to 5 feet wide, worth 30. per fathom. We have cut the lode in the cross-cut, as to size or value I cannot say yet. It is letting out a great quantity of water on the north side. It looks much the same as the bottom level.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Oct. 9: The 150 is extended 6 fms. east of the old whim-shaft, leaving about 4 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode, which we hope to accomplish in three weeks from this time. The winze in the 140 is down to the 150, and suspended, the lode being 3 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, and will produce saving work for tin. In the 140 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore and saving work for tin. In the layeast the lode is 7 the wide, producing pool stones of ore on a saving work for tin. In the 140 east the lode is 7 th, wide, producing sood stones of ore on the saving work for tin. In the 140 east the lode is 6, 7 the wide, producing sood stones of ore on the

rowning of stones of ore and saving work for this; two of the men that were in the winze are put in this end, and the others are about to sink a winze below the 130 for the puppose of ventilating the 140 and opening fribute ground. In the 110, east of the western engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing oc-with 130 for the puppose of ventilating the 140 and opening fribute ground. In the 110, east of the western engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing oc-with 150 ft. per fm. The 50, east of this shaft, is worth 701, per fm. The 70 east is worth 670 per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, is worth 701, per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, is worth 701, per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, is worth 701, per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, is worth 150 east, on this lode, is worth for tin 41, per fm. The 70 east is worth 61, per fm. The 80, east of this shaft, showing the 150 east, on this lode, is worth for tin 41, per fm. The 70 east is worth 62, per fm. The 80, east of Klatilo's shaft, since last reported. The other parts are last as usual.

WHEAL CREEDUL—J. Gifford, Oct. 5: In the 120 west we have met with a small silde or caunter branch, which has hove the lode, and we are cross-cute lode; also in the 198 east, and intende cutting it through in both ends in the beginning of next month. The lode in the winze in the 36 east is 5 feet wide, yielding 2 tons of copper or per fathom, worth 81, per fathom. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, but of no value. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, but of no value. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, but of no value. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, but of no value. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, but of no value. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, of the 30 east of 10 east of

FOREIGN MINES.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The advices received per last mail, dated Aug. 10, inform the directors that the progress of the mine at Ooklep was proceeding satisfactorily, and the levels driven in the bottom of the tunnel continue to show good and promising returns of ore. The yield from the mine for the month of July had been 266 tons. At Nababeep a level had been commenced at the end of the south shaft in a small kop, which had entered a promising piece of ground, containing chiefly carbonates and silicates of copper of good average for smelting. The riding reason continued favourable, and the ores were being carried to the coast in good quantities. The present steamer has brought 157 tons. The Ottaica had salled from Hondekilp with 350 tons, and a stock of ore was ready on the beach for shipment per Croydon, which vessel was daily expected there.

BRITTANY.—James Nance, Oct. 9: We have now met with the lode

supplied with our present force of men, but we hope that this difficulty will now shortly be overcome. The machinery is working well. The lode in the bottom of the Plazza Xinova level is feet wide. The lode in the back of the same level is the state of the plazza Xinova level is feet with the lock of the same level is the state of the plazza XIII was a state of the plazza XIII was a state of the lock of the same level in the state of the lock of the same level is the state of the lock of the l

NEW WILDBERG.—Jas. Sanders, Oct. 6: Carter's Shaft: The lode in the 90 east is without change. Two men are stoping the bottom of cross-cut, to ascertain if the ore holds down in the bottom. The 80, cast of Davey's, is unproductive; the same level west is worth ½ ton per lachter; the stope above the level 2½ tons; and the stope above eastern drivage it on per lachter. Conder's sink, below the level, is worth i ton per lachter. The cross-cut south of Erbteif-stergang shows some spots of lead ore in the granwacke, but it does not appear to be in the lode.—Michael's Shaft: The 70 west is yielding a little copper ore, and the lode looks promising. We believe the cross-cut south is through the lode, the men are, therefore, put to drive north to prove the lode in that direction.—Beck's Workings: We have not yet met with any ore in the 70 cross-cut, or any water. The water in the winze is so quick that the men will not work in it; but as soon as the cross-cut is extended far enough we shall rise from the 70 to meet the winze. We have this day sampled Sept. ore, bids for which will be received on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COAL FIELDS.

Among the freight engagements for London by one of our packet ships a few days since was 400 tons white ash lump coal, taken from a Pennsylvania mine. Such a transaction may fairly be considered as a practical exemplification of the axiom about "carrying coals to Newcastle," while, at the same time, it revives the question of the probable duration of the English supply, and whether, at some future period, England may not be compelled to import largely of coal from the United States. Our vast and but partially developed coal fields may prove to be the element which will make this country, first the equal, and ultimately the victorious rival, of England, in those manufactures for which she is at present renowned in all the markets of the world. Some months ago the Geological Society of London published statistics in relation to the future British coal supply which created a profound feeling of anxiety in the minds of English conomists, throwing new light upon the relative prospects of the two nations. It was stated by the most scientific authorities of that distinguished body that, if the consumption of coal continues to increase at the ratio of the past few years, the whole supply that lies within 4000 ft. of the surface will be exhausted in less than a century.

The wonderful progress in commerce and manufactures which England has made during the case at the late where the late where a relative to be reverbed selected. Among the freight engagements for London by one of our packet

if the consumption of coal continues to increase at the ratio of the past few years, the whole supply that lies within 4000 ft. of the surface will be exhausted in less than a century.

The wonderful progress in commerce 2nd manufactures which England has made during the last half-century is not due so much to her mechanical skill, or to her commercial enterprise, as to her extensive coal beds, and the smallness of the cost incurred in developing their contents. Manchester and Liverpool, and the wealthy district of which they are the twin capitals, are populary supposed to owe their eminence to cotton, but the magnet which has attracted the great staple to Lancashire is coal. Take away coal, which impels her machinery, and her millions of spindles become as valueless as if the staple which they were designed to manufacture into fabrics was not available. In smelting ores, in iron manufactures, in producing gas, in generating steam for use in every mechanic art to which it is applicable, and for export, Great Britain has been drawing upon her coal supply more lavishly with every succeeding year, until the day is believed by some of her political economists to be visibly approaching when her farts will be dishonoured, or paid at a price that will put an end to competition with her better-endowed rivals. Chance, or scientific research, may discover other means of obtaining light than by consuming gas extracted from coal; more conomical methods of making and applying steam may be invented; new sources of heat may be found, or a novel motive-power be brought into use. By one of these events, or by several combined, the evil day may be retarded when English colleries may become exhausted; and unless the problem, "how to arrest the growing consumption of coal without checking the industry of the country," shall be solved within the next 50 years, England's commercial importance, in the estimation of some of hor own statesmen, will have begun to decrease before the year 1966. In view of such a contingency, a statement

ors were being carried to the coast in good quantities. The present steamer has brought it forms. The Oldmon had salled from hondeklip with 20 too, and only the property of the same as well and the property of the same as well as the property of the same as when the state of the same as when the same as when the same as when the same as when the same as well as the same as when the same are being the same as well distributed that there could not save the same are being the same as well as the same are same as the same as t

plain that if she perseveres in the same ratio of increase for 90 years more, the whole of her supply will have been worked out. The average thickness of the British coal seams, in the aggregate, is estimated at 35 feet; and if the American coal fields are estimated at the reduced average of 20 feet, which gives less depth of strata than geologists calculate upon, our fields contain 200 times the quantity that Great Britain has to depend upon before their occupations must begin to wane for want of motive power.

In this estimate of American coal no allowance has been made for the smaller fields on the Pacific, though they are by no means insignificant items in the mineral wealth of California, Oregon, and Washington territory. English writers have long admitted that we possess 30 times the quantity of coal they have, while well-informed American authorities contend that we have four times fifty. At any rate, we have in all probability enough to last us for a thousand years, at any ratio of increase which it is possible to conceive; and if it were possible to put a money value of one-tenth of a cent a ton on it, we should have enough to pay the national creditors, and have an amount hair as much as the present debt to spare.—New York Shipping and Commercial List.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.—Through intense dissen-SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.—Invoking intense disser-sions amongst the directors this company, than which there is not a more influential, or one that has better prospects of success, in exist-ence, is likely to be broken up. This intelligence will be sadly re-ceived by those interested in the welfare of the district in which the mines are situated, because the success which it is generally ad-mitted to be certain to attend their development would tend to open mitted to be certain to attend their development would tend to open up mining on a much greater scale in, and preserve the ancient prosperity of, that part of the county. To the shareholders who have subscribed their capital it must be doubly mortifying to see their valuable property thus sacrificed. It seems the dissension referred to arises through some dissatisfaction at the purchase of two neighbouring mines—the Carthew and Cleer's Hill—for 10,000?. We do not wish to express any opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of this purchase, but seeing that it has passed a general meeting of shareholders, and also that the present movement to express discontent has already resulted in suspension of the works, it certainly becomes a serious question how far it is wise now to open up the matter; considering especially that if the mine be not resumed a total loss of capital will ensue, while, on the other hand, if it be continued, and that success which seems so generally admitted to be certain be realised, the value of the mine would be such as to be practically not in the slightest degree affected by the 10,000? purchase, while the mines comprising this purchase may prove themselves a very fortunate and cheap addition. It is obviously very desirable that the shareholders should pull together for their own interest, and support any movement which will save a dissolution of the company.

Gold Mining in Italy.—The uniform success that continues to attend the several Italian gold mines developed under the administration of English capitalists, is of the most encouraging character, and cannot fail to act as an incentive to the judicious employment of further capital in the same channel. The Pestarena Company, since its formation in January of the present year, has sold gold, realising nearly 7000%, the first sale in June having brought 2500%, that in August, 2634%, and the last (the produce of the past six weeks) coperations), 1806%. During the past week the Vallanzasca Company has sold (also the produce of the past six weeks), 245 ozs. of gold (1684%); and the Val Toppa Company, 220 ozs. (778%)

The United States product of gold and silver this year is estimated at from \$82,000,000 to \$106,000,000. In the latter estimate California figures for \$25,000,000; Montana, \$18,000,000; Idaho, \$17,000,000; Nevada, \$16,000,000; Colorado, \$17,000,000; Oregon, \$8,000,000.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have just awarded the following Premiums for Papers read during the Session 1865-66:—

The Council of the institution of Civil Engineers have Just sawded the following Premiums for Papers read during the Session 1865-66:—

A Telford Medal, and a Telford Premium, in Books, to Richard Price Williams, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper on "The Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way."

A Telford Medal, and a Telford Premium, in Books, to John Grant, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper, "Experiments on the Strength of Cement, chiefly in reference to the Portland Cement used in the Southern Main Drainage Works."

A Telford Medal, and a Telford Premium, in Books, to Edwin Clark, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper on "The Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock."

A Telford Medal, osir Charles Tilston Bright, M.P., M. Inst. C.E., for his paper on "The Telegraph to India, and its Extension to Australia and China."

A Telford Medal, and the Manby Premium, in Books, to Robert Manniso, M. Inst. C.E., for his paper on "The Beauties of a Scries of Observations on the Flow of Water of the teround in the Woodburn District, near Carrickfergus, Ireland; with Rain Gauge Registries in the same locality for a period of twelve months, ending June 30, 1885."

A Telford Premium, in Books, to William Humber, Assoc. Inst., C.E., for his paper on "The Design and Arrangement of Railway Stations, Repairing Shops, Engine-sheds, &c."

A Telford Premium, in Books, to William Ridley, for his paper on "The Water Supply of the City of Paris."

A Telford Premium, in Books, to Theodors Anthony Rochussen, Assoc. Inst., C.E., for his paper on "The Water Supply of the City of Paris."

A Telford Premium, in Books, to Theodors Anthony Rochussen, Assoc. Inst., C.E., for his paper on "The Maintenance of the Rolling-Stock on the Cologue-Minden and other Prussian Railways."

A Telford Premium, in Books, to William Heminway Mills, C.E., for his paper on "The Maintenance of the Rolling-Stock on the Cologue-Minden and other Prussian Railways."

A Telford Premium, in Books, to William Heminway Mills, C.E., for his paper on "The Graigellachie Viaduct."

Compositions for iron and other metals, Mr. J. M. WATT, of Glasgow, prefers to employ about 12 parts by weight of sulphate of soda to 16 parts of Portland, Roman, or other suitable cement; these two ingredients are thoroughly commingled together in a paint mill, or in any other well-known manner; after which some silicate of soda is added, as well as a portion of boiled linsed dil and paraffin, when, if necessary, the composition may be again passed through the mill, so as to effect a more thorough admixture; the proportion of these ingredients varying with the nature of the purpose to which it is to be applied. The composition under this mode of preparation being in a liquid state, it is ready to be applied by means of a brush as an ordinary paint to any purpose to which it is intended. In place of preparing the composition in this way a larger quantity of Portland, Roman, or other cement may be added, by means of which it is applicable as a cement for preserving the interior of ships' bottoms as well as other purposes. Under some conditions, it may be found desirable to employ a portion of the silicate of soda in a crystalline state, so as to effect a more complete combination of the entire lagredients. The preparation under the first medification of the invention is especially applicable for coating the outside of ships' bottoms, as well as for generally similar purposes.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—An invention has been provisionally COMPOSITION FOR COATING METALS.—In the manufacture of coat

ahipa' bottoms, as well as for generally similar purposes.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Thomas Drane, of Cockermouth, which has for its object the preparation of coke so as to render it more suitable for the purposes of fron smelting, and consists in obtaining the saline constituents of sea water by evaporating the same over coke overs, and in the employment of the brine or residue or saline constituents in conjunction with bituminous or coking coal. In order to obtain the saline constituents from sea water, he constructs coke overs covered with iron tanks or pans, and he employs the waste heat from the coke overs for the evaporation of the sea water, and he obtains the saline constituents by evaporation, either to dryness or to such a point as that the larger portion of the constituents shall crystallise out. Having obtained the saline constituents before referred to, he incorporates or mixes them with bituminous or coking coal, either with or without other chemical ingredients, and he places them in a coke oven, and when the materials have been sufficiently coked he withdraws them. He prefers instead of moistening the charge with water to employ the brine or concentrated sea water or the dry salt. By the employment of these saline constituents a large portion of the sulphur contained in the coal is removed, and the coke is much improved for the purpose of iron smelting. The proportion in which the saline residues are employed will depend upon the quality of the coal to be coked, and the proportion of sulphur contained therein.

MOTIVE POWER.—It has been proposed to employ a more econo-

CAB AND AIR-ENGINE.—According to the invention of Messrs. Ladgen and Otto, it is proposed so to arrange gas and air-eagines that the hot gases in expanding, instead of acting upon a separate displacing piston, are made to act directly upon the working piston, which, in performing its stroke consequent upon such action, moves entirely independent of such engine-shaft, and thus without performing any work; whilst when it is caused to move in the contrary direction by the pressure of the atmosphere against the partial vacuum caused behind it, it is connected with the engine-shaft, and causes it to revolve.

The Mining Market; Onices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, Oct. 12, 1866.

| Bestleeted p. ton 89 0 0- | IRON. Per ton. |
|--|--|
| Best[selectedp. ton 89 0 0 Tough cake & tile 88 0 0- 91 0 0 | Bars Welsh, in London 7 2 6 |
| Burra Burra , 90 0 0-100 0 0 | |
| Copper wirep. lb. 0 11% | Nail rods 7 10 0-9 5 0 |
| Do. tubes 0 124 | Bars ditto 8 10 0-10 0 0 |
| Sheath. & bolts p.ton 91 0 0- | Hoops ditto 9 5 0-10 0 0 |
| Bottoms 96 0 0 | Sheets, single 10 0 0-11 0 0 |
| Old (Exchange) 77 0 0 | Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 5 0-4 10 0 |
| | Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 0 |
| BRASS. Per lb. | Bars, common ditto 6 5 0-6 10 0 |
| Sheetsper lb.101/d | Do. mrch. Tyneor Tees 7 10 0 |
| Wire , 914d9%d. | Do., railway, in Wales 6 0 0- 6 5 0 |
| Tubes ,, ild | Do., Swed. in London. 10 15 0-11 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal Sheath.p. lb. 71/d81/d. | To arrive |
| Sheets , 71/d8 d. | Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 15 6-3 0 6 |
| SPELTER. Per ton. | Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6- |
| | Do. Nos. 3,4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7 0 |
| Foreign20 10 0 | Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15 0 |
| To arrive20 10 0 | " spikes11 0 0-12 0 0 |
| ZINC. | Indian Charcoal Pigs, |
| In sheets28 0 0 | in London p. ton 7 0 0- 7 10 0 |
| TIN. Per ton. | STEEL. Per ton. |
| English blocks 85 0 0 | Swed., in kegs(rolled)14 0 0-14 10 0 |
| Do., bars (in barrels) 86 0 0 | (hammered) 16 0 0-16 10 0 |
| Do., refined 88 0 0 | Ditto, in faggots16 10 0-17 10 0 |
| Banca 80 0 0 | English, spring19 0 0-23 0 0 |
| Straits 78 10 0 | QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) 7 0 0- |
| TIN-PLATES.* Per box. | Comment of the second of the s |
| IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 14 0 | LEAD. Per ton. |
| IX Ditto, 1st quality 2 0 0- | English Pig, com 20 0 0 |
| IC Ditto, 2d quality 1 10 0 | Ditto, ordinary soft 20 5 0-20 10 0 |
| IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 16 0 | Ditto (WB)22 15 0 |
| IC Coke 1 4 6-1 7 0 | Ditto, sheet21 10 0 |
| IX Ditto 1 10 6- 1 13 0 | Ditto, red lead23 10 0-24 0 0 |
| Canada plates, p.ton 13 10 0 | Ditto, white27 0 0-30 0 0 |
| Ditto, at works 12 10 0- | Ditto, patent shot23 15 0-24 0 0 Spanish19 10 0- |
| | |
| At the works, 1s. to | 1s. 6d. per box less. |
| | |

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has remained during the past week REMARKS.—The Metal Market has remained during the past week in the same condition of quietness and want of energy as it was during the previous week, and comparatively only a small amount of business has been transacted. This state of things is rather discouraging, as it was anticipated that a good autumn trade would have been done. However, it is to be hoped we may still see an improvement occur before long, as there are many circumstances which appear calculated to lead to activity in business at the present time; nevertheless, buyers do not appear very eager in giving out their orders, although there is little probability of the prices of metals generally becoming much lower than they now are, as we think the lower prices which have been realised for some metals during the week will prove only temporary, and that they will again, ere long. week will prove only temporary, and that they will again, ere long, resume their former positions, and present an appearance of greater firmness. In the case of some metals a rather more favourable state of things is manifested, and holders are obtaining rather better prices. As affairs on the Continent are becoming more settled, we may expect that more orders will be received, and that the interruption to business will be entirely removed, and commercial matters return to their former condition.

may expect that more orders will be received, and commercial matters reption to business will be entirely removed, and commercial matters return to their former condition.

COPPER.—The market for this metal remains very inactive, and the enquiry is very limited. Transactions have occurred under the fixed prices. Still it is not improbable that a better feeling will arise ere long, and prices assume a greater appearance of firmness.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders usually given out at the end of a quarter have been received during the week, but as a rule the amount is small, and does not give very much promise of a revival of trade. There is a fair demand for Canada and the United States, and orders are coming from India to a slightly improved extent. In Wales the works continue to be fairly employed, and it is expected that operations will be satisfactory during the winter, as a considerable influx of orders is expected to come in for spring delivery for North America, Canada, and Northern Europe, independent of the specifications which will be received on home account, and from the other foreign markets. Up to the present time home transactions have been entered into on a limited scale, but as money is now cheaper, and quotations for the quarter definitively settled, orders which have and quotations for the quarter definitively settled, orders which have been kept back are likely now to be placed. There is no diminu-tion to report in the receipt of contracts from the American and Continental markets, and it is anticipated that between this time and the close of the year a satisfactory amount of business will be transacted. For pig-iron the demand continues slack, and quota-tions remain quiet. In Swedish iron there is only a moderate demand. In Scotch pig-iron there has been comparatively little bu-siness doing during the week, and the price has remained without variation at 54s. 6d. cash.

variation at 54s. 6d. cash.

LEAD.—The market remains steady, and prices are without alteration; transactions are, however, only moderate.

TIN.—The tendency of the market for foreign during the week has been decidedly downward, and transactions have occurred in Straits at 79t. cash, and more recently business has been done at 78t. 10s. cash. However, there is now little offering at these prices, although the enquiries are by no means numerous. Banca has been offered at 80t. cash, but without finding buyers. In English the amount of business is only trifling.

SPELTER—An improvement has taken place, and although the amount of business has not been very extensive, yet it is held with

amount of business has not been very extensive, yet it is held with greater firmness. The quotation for parcels on the spot is 20t. 10s. TIN-PLATES.—There is a more active demand, and the future is decidedly encouraging. At the quarterly meeting of makers it was decided to adhere to the old prices, although circumstances warranted an advance.

STEEL A. H. MINIOCHEMILYER have undergone no change.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER have undergone no change

The MINING SHARE MARKET presents no particular novelty this week, but rather more business has been transacted in two or three prominent mines, such as West Caradon, Prince of Wales, North Treskerby, East Wheal Grenville, Chontales, Wheal Buller, West Chiverton, Carn Camborne, and a few others. We do not hear of any change in tin, but the standard for copper ore is down 1½. Carn Camborne, 20s. to 25s.; at the meeting a call of 6d. per share was made; the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 631l. 6s. 11d. The south lode, in the 60, has been intersected since the last meeting, and is worth 16l. per fathom. The north lode, in contrated sea water or the dry salt. By the employment of these saline constituents a large portion of the sulphur contained in the coal is removed, and the coke is much improved for the purpose of iron smelting. The proportion in which the saline residues are employed will depend upon the quality of the coal is much improved for the purpose of iron smelting. The proportion in which the saline residues are employed will depend upon the quality of the coal is removed, and the for costs is much improved for the purpose of iron smelting. The proportion in which the saline residues are employed will depend upon the quality of the coal is removed, and the proportion of sulphur contained therein.

MOTIVE POWER.—It has been proposed to employ a more economical mode of producing and employing steam power by forcing the air, requisite for the coal is not been proposed to employ a more economical mode of producing and employing steam power by forcing the air, requisite for the coal is not been proposed to employ a more economical mode of producing and to be into the interior thereof, so as to pass through the water and then mix with the steam, and to be employed with the same as motive power. The invention of Mr. T. T. Mannella, of Cockepur-street_consists in one part in producing a more efective mixture of such hot products of combustion under the producing a more efective mixture of such hot products of combustion under the producing a more efective mixture of such hot products of combustion under the producing a more efective mixture of such hot products of combustion under the producing and the production of a certain proportion of steam without having for this purpose to force the gause into a ateam-boiler or receptacle, and by preference without experiments of the product of combustion and into which the feel is introduced from a target produced to produce of combustion and into which the feel is introduced the produced of the produced of the product of combustion and into which the feel is introduced to produce of

copy of which we gave), cautioning them against being misled by false reports; and, as we also stated, the same kind of reports had been circulated in reference to Great North Laxey. We are now able to state that the mine has lately been inspected by Mr. Warington Smyth on behalf of the lords, and he expresses himself well satisfied with the way in which the mine has been worked under the present conventy, and add. "It seems to me that if dissatisfied persons company; and adds, "It seems to me that if dissatisfied persons

wanted a change they could easily get a more expensive, though I doubt if a more suitably efficient, management." Clifford Amalgamated, 7½ to 8; Cook's Kitchen, 4½ to 5; East Basset, 21 to 22; East Cardons have declined to 5, 5½. East Carn Brea, 2 to 2½; East Gunnislake and South Bedford, 10s. to 15s.; East Lovell, 9½ to 10; East Russell, 2½ to 3; Frontino and Bolivia, 8s. to 10s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 5½ to 6½; Great Wheal Vor, 18 to 20; North Crofty, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Providence Mines, 22½ to 25; South Condurrow, 15s. to 20s.; South Darren, 1½ to 2; South Grenville, 5s. to 40s.; South Darren, 1½ to 2; South Grenville, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Tincroft, 7½ to 9. West Caradons have been largely dealt in, and advanced to 14, 15. West Chiverton, 58 to 60; West Frances, 4 to 5; West Seton, 132½ to 137½; Wheal Basset, 75 to 80; Wheal Grenville, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 10s. Wheal Seton, 155 to 160; at the meeting a dividend of 5l. per share was declared. North Treskerby, 3 to 3½; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on two months' working of 333l. 16s. 7d., and a balance in hand of 668l. 13s. 4d. The mine is improving in the bottom levels, and a winze going down below the 110, in advance of the 120 end, is worth 30l. per fathom.

The actual business transacted on the Stock Exchange in Mine

worth 30l. per fathom.

The actual business transacted on the Stock Exchange in Mins Shares during the week has been on a very limited scale, and mostly at lower rates. Cobre shares have fallen to 1½, 2½; the transformation from a scrip to a registered company is the cause assigned for the depression. The prospects of the company are said to be improving. Chontales shares have proved an exception to the general flatness, having been in demand at ½ to ½ prem. West Chiverton shares have been dealt in to some extent at 60 to 62; the lode in the 100 east continues a rich course of ore, valued at 80l. per fathom. The 100 west is also improving, and other parts of the mine maintain former values. The reserves of lead in this mine are actually valued at more than the shares are selling for, and those reserves are being greatly augmented. Chiverton Moor shares have been steady at about 5. Chivertons are enquired for at 4. Great Laxeys maintain the recent rise, and are enquired for at about 19 to 19½. Great Wheal Vors are again steady at about 19 to 19½. Westminster Lead Mining Company (Limited), 5 to 5½; the mine is looking well, large returns and dividends may be relied on after the erection of the new engine, and in about three months' time it is calculated that the engine will be working. Meanwhile the 50-inch engine now working enables the company to follow up important explorations, and to lay open the valuable discoveries made. There are only 6000 shares in lhe company, and ample funds provided to place the mine in profit. The position of this undertaking is very similar to Great Laxey when resuscitated, and when shares gradually rose from 4 to 20 per share. St. John del Reys have been in demand, and advanced to 47½, 48½; Don Pedro shares enquired for at par to ½ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; English and Australian Copper, ½ to 1½. Scottish Investment, ½ to ½; Capula, 1½ to 1½; to 3 prem.; Pestarena Gold, ½ dis. to par. Clifford Amalgamated, 7½ to 8½; Great Laxey, 18½ to 19½; East Caradon, 5½ t

Mines, 23 to 25.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The dulness in our mining share market, as well as in the dealings in all other securities to which we alluded last week, is still continuing, with very little prospect of an immediate improvement. Prices fluctuated but slightly, except those of the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland, which closed last week with a fall of 10s, per share on the quotation then given—
21l. 10s. The reduced price brought, however, buyers, and though there has been a downward tendency in all other mining shares since Saturday last, the further decline in these shares does not exceed 2s., there being now buyers at 20l. 17s. 6d. Wicklow Copper shares dropped nearly in the same proportion, they having stood last week at 23l. 10s. to 23l. 12s. 6d., and being now on sale at 23l. 2s. 6d. (2l. 10s. paid). Connorrees receded 6d. per share, having changed hands at 14s. for cash. General Mining Company for Ireland and Carysfortshareshave been neglected. Killaloe Slate Company's shares (1l. paid), after reaching 16s., have again been done at 15s. 6d., but with very little demand for them. At the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders, lately held in Dublin, it was prudently resolved to hold the future board meetings at the quarries, and only the general half-yearly meetings in Dublin. The quarry is represented by the managers and directors, and some shareholders who have visited the same, as being now in excellent working condition, the newly adapted improved machinery having been the means of clearing the rubbish which had accumulated, and of exposing a mass of very superior slate-rock. Mr. Roberts, the company's consulting engineer, "confidently" expects a largely increased production of slates; but on the financial affairs of the company the Hon. Mr. Vereker and some other shareholders take a very gloomy view. Mr. Vereker stated that he had visited the quarry, and he was satisfied that they had not capital enough to work it as they should. The quarry was one of the most magnificent qu IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The dulness in our mining share

The EAST WHEAL ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of working a valuable silver-lead mine situated in the vicinity of the famed East Wheal Rose and West Chiverton. In support of the fact that lead mines may be classed amongst the safest investments, it should be mentioned that throughout the recent panic the market value of shares in lead mines remains unaltered. Schemes of every description collapsed and wound-up, but lead mines remained unaffected by the crisis. The property has been examined by several practical and experienced lead miners, including Capt. John Kitto, whose reports are of the most satisfactory character. An assay of the ore made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons shows a produce of 704 per cent. of lead and 6 oxs. of silver per ton of ore. The capital is placed at 15,000L, in 3000 shares, of which a large proportion has already been privately subscribed for. The EAST WHEAL ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has

11. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there has been a decline in the standard of 3l., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d.

At the Wicklow Copper Mine Company meeting, on Oct. 6 (Dr. As the wicknew Copper Mine Company meeting, on Cet. 6 (b). Edward Wright in the chair), the directors' report and statement of accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of 15,300, (18s. per share), free of income tax, was declared; Mesers. Burton and Chaytor were re-elected directors, and Mesers. Caliwell and Worthington were reappointed auditors. Special thanks were voted to the Chairman and directors for their great attention to, and successful management of, the affairs of the company.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. B. Warburton in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a credit balance of 892l. 15s., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 1509l. 1s. 5d. A dividend of 2s. per share was declared. Capt. John Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. The mine continues very productive, and with a better standard for ores the dividends would increase.

standard for ores the dividends would increase.

At North Treskerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 6681. 18s. 4d. The profit on July and August workings was 3831. 16s. 7d. The amount of copper ores sold on Sept. 27, to come to credit of next account, amounts to 16001. 17s. 6d.. In addition to which there will be a sale of tin. Capts. Proyr. Tregoning, and Jenkin make the following remarks as to to future prospects of the mine:—"It must be borne in mind that a large amount of money has been expended in the sinking of the engine-shaft for the last 40 fathoms, and the driving of the different levels west of the same, which, up to this time, have proved to be unprofitable, although the lode has

Mina

are. 81;

Den large, and of a promising character; but looking at the position we are in been large, and of a promising character; but looking at the position we are in chat is, about to intersect the civan course in the 120, in the engine-shaft, and chat is, about to intersect the civan course in the 120, in the engine-shaft, and charge extent of ground we have yet to explore in the western part of the he large extent of ground we have yet to explore in the western part of the he large extent of ground we have yet of ground laid open in gline, in and near the civan course, together with the ore ground laid open in gline, in and near the civan course, together with the ore ground laid open in gine, in an analysis of the last four years than at present."

At Nangiles Mine meeting, on Oct. 5, the accounts showed a debit have now on the mine about 2004, worth of mundle, which we have not been able have now on the mine about 2004, worth of mundle, which we have not been able have now on the mine about 2004, worth of mundle, which we have not been able have now on the mine about 2004, worth of mundle, which we have not been able have now on the mine about 2004, worth of mundle, which we have not been able have now the mine safety and the feet for the rejuration of transfers be a perquisite to his office.

At South Wheal Seton meeting, on Oct. 4, the accounts showed a debit balance of 7824. A call of 24, per share was made. Capts. Thomas, Bath, debt balance of 7824. A call of 24, per share was made. Capts. Thomas, Bath, and to five the 66 east under the winze sinking below in the 68 cross-cut south, and to drive the 66 east under the winze sinking below in the 68 cross-cut south, and to drive the 66 east under the winze sinking below in the 68 cross-cut south, and to drive the 66 east under the winze sinking below in the 68 cross-cut south, and to five the 66 east under the winze sinking below in the 68 cross-cut south, and to five the 66 east under the winze sinking below in the 68 cross-cut south, and to five the 66 east und

bilance od. per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reported that the mine A call of 6d. per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reported that the mine is opening out as well as they can expect, and that their future prospects are of is opening out as well as they can expect, and that their future prospects are of several property as the chair), the accounts for the four months ending August showed aloss of 692. 18s. 9d. The credit balance (exclusive of 2951 shares, the property aloss of 692. 18s. 9d. The credit balance (exclusive of 2951 shares, the property of the manager and underground agent urged the advisability of contents of the manager and underground agent urged the advisability of contents of the manager and underground agent urged the advisability of contents of the manager and underground agent urged the devisability of contents of the manager and underground agent urged the advisability of contents and productiveness of the copper lodes above the 50, good ing at the character and productiveness of the copper lodes above the 50, good ing at the character and productiveness of the copper lodes above the 50, good ing at the character and productiveness of the copper lodes above the 50, good ing at the states of the shaft, he considered it advisable to continue the sinking to the proposed level (the 140).

At Dale Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Procter in the chair), it was resolved, upon the proposition of Mr. Bartram, seconded by Mr. James, that indirect the existing shareholders; and that in the event of at least 500 not being applied for a meeting will be called, to take into consideration the propriety of winding-up the company, with a view to its re-construction. The propriety of winding-up the company, with a view to its re-construction flee propriety of winding-up the company, with a view to its re-construction. The propriety of winding-up the company, with a view to its re-construction of propriety of winding-up the company, with a view to its re-construction, is 6d. on Feb. 1, and its 6d. on

At the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company (special) esting, on Thursday (Mr. Stock, M.P., in the chair), the scheme proposed by edirectors for the reconstruction of the company was unanimously agreed Details appear in another column.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a tolerable demand for nining shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British mining shares:—East Caradon, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6\(\frac{1}{6}\), 7\(\frac{1}{6}\), 1\(\frac{1}{6}\), 2\(\frac{1}{6}\), 2\(\frac{1}{6}\), 1\(\frac{1}{6}\), 2\(\frac{1}{6}\), 2\(\frac{1}{6}\), 1\(\frac{1}

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday yening affords an exact reflection of the state of monetary affairs generally—gene is an abundance of cash for immediate wants, but owing to the enormity of the offences connected with joint-stock companies which have come to light, dere is an utter want of confidence in everything speculative, and permanent purovement can acarcely be hoped for whilst the almost daily exposures takee. It is well known in commercial circles that there are still several establements of reputed solidity whose stability is very questionable, and until bear or careful and the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is likely to conlene. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the "notes is a considered of 434,170. represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bulled" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is nown a decrease in the "even day and other bills" of 47,2381.—932,6551.; an increase in the "public deposits" of 5244,984.—341,7361.; leaving total decrease on the liability side of 640,939. On the asset side there is shown to a decrease in the "other securities" of 791,7531, and an increase in the "public carties" of 290,0001.—591,7531., which, deducted from the decrease on the liability side of 640,949. On the asset side there is shown the carties" of 290,0001.—591,7531., which, deducted from the decrease on the liability side of 640,949. On the asset side there is shown the carties" of 290,0001.—591,7532., which, deducted from the decrease on the liability side of 640,949. On the asset side there is shown the carties of a decrease in the total reserve of 49,1661.

The China Steam-ship and Labuan Coal Company, referring to the

The China Steam-ship and Labuan Coal Company, referring to the upper reconstruction, state that the benefit to the shareholders is obvious, as treduces the extent of their liability without imparing the security of the creamany is strengthened and confirmed by the reports which they continue to expany is strengthened and confirmed by the reports which they continue to releve from their very zealous agents at Labuan and other parts of the Kast. Be value of the coal has been now established, and the active measures already exach have considerably increased the supplies, which at present are by no means total to the demand.

At Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company meeting the report ated that, notwithstanding the disturbance to trade in the North of England (the constant recurrence of strikes, an available balance has been realised of \$420. A dividend at the rate of \$12\frac{1}{2}\times per annum was agreed to, abbling \$5.417.\times the sum of \$30,000\times was placed to reserve, and \$525\times remains be carried forward. It was mentioned that plans are under consideration for ducing the nominal amount of each of the shares of the company.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week reach 152 ships. COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week reach 152 ships. The demand for coal has continued fairly active, and, upon the thole, prices close at an advance of 3d. per ton on this day week. ictton Wallsend, 21s. 3d.; Haswell Wallsend, 21s. 3d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; Harton Wallsend, 19s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 19s.; Pittington Wallsend, 18s.: 1 cargoes unsold; 35 ships at sea.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty Commissioners require con-racts for the supply of 4000 tons of coal—one-third North of Eng-and and two-thirds South Wales—for the Cape of Good Hope.

and and two-thirds South Wales—for the Cape of Good Hope.

COAL IN INDIA.—Considerable interest has been felt in India in he discussions on the English coal deposits, and the appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject. Dr. Oldham, the director of he Geological Survey of India, has been called on to report to that Commission at the probable extent of the Indian coal measures. The latest statistics show hat about 400,000 tons were raised in 1860 in Eastern Bengal alone; but the shest find in all India, Assam, was not worked; nothing came from the great sposits in the valley of the Nerbudda; the Kurhurbari field is about to be pined up by the chord line of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey, has just reported the Pench coal field, discovered by that secomplished missionary, the late Rev. J. Histop, in 1852, in the Chenduara disciplination of the Geological Survey, he demands of steamers, and the requirements of railways are all increasing so rapidly in India, that it is of vast importance she should be independent of England.

The Look Tokana Manual Manual Railway and Mr. Blanch Manual Mr. Tokana Manual Railway and Mr. Blanch Manual Railway and Mr. Blanch Manual Mr. Tokana Manual Railway and Mr. Blanch Manual Mr. Tokana Manual Railway and Mr. Blanch Mr. Manual Railway and Mr. Blanch Manual Railway a

The Iron Trade.—Messrs. Shaw and Thomson (Oct. 10) say—he iron trade for the past fortnight has been unusually lifeless. The most officeable incident has been connected with the dispute between masters and such in the North of England. The men at Consett works have accepted the reaction proposed by the firm, and the leaders of the Trades' Union, who had she there to prevent the judicious submission of the men, were obliged to leave as eighbourhood in disguise. Within a few days the men at the other works will be gain put in operation. Unless, however, a much better feeling is soon imparted the trade than at present prevades it, the question of a further reduction must workly come uppermost. A few orders have been given out during the past fortight for American rails, and the price of these may be quoted at 51. 185 to 61, or ton at works. In pig-iron the tone is dull, and prices are rather disposed to roop. Stocks are very heavy; and the reaction from the late unnatural infla-on will be severe and prolonged. Bar-iron has been in moderate request, and reastings has been good; so also have the orders for girder and bridge work, be spring demand from British North America promises to be very satisfactory, taiderable orders could be obtained for rails from the United States, but the achal enquiries are burdened with conditions of payment which hinder is been acts upon railway companies will induce them to order as sparingly spessible, while the manufacturers will be careful in giving indefinite credits. In the manufacturers will be careful in giving indefinite credits. In the manufacturers will be careful in giving indefinite credits. In the manufacturers will be careful in giving indefinite credits. In the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that values during the first of months were higher this year than last. Undoubtedly one reason of this is the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that values during the first on months were higher this year than last. Undoubtedly one reason of this as been, tast the c

and the consideration that the wages' question has become so precarious, will, no doubt, put a stop to any further increase of production for some time to come. On the whole, the iron trade, though in a very despondent state, may be considered as having reached the worst, and recovery must gradully take place.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (October 12) write:—Beyond a few forced sales at low prices there have been no transactions. Both buyers and sellers seem very well content to wait the course of events. There are buyers of ore and regulus at 15s. per unit, and of Chilian bars at 76. Per ton, but no sellers at these rates. At the close there was, perhaps, a slightly better feeling in the general market; in any case no one seems to anticipate lower prices. From France the accounts are indifferent, though holders there are not now pressing sales on this market, as was the case some months since.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.—At the annual meeting of this society (Mr. Charles Fox in the chair), the secretary, Mr. S. Higgs, lun., read the Council's report, which congratulated the members on the near completion of the new building, which is in every respect not only worthy of the fine collection of minerals, but worthy of the society and its founders. The architect reports that the museum will be ready to receive the cases early in the spring, and strenuous efforts should be made by the friends of the society to make up the deficiency in the building fund, which is about 5001, before taking possession. The Council laid the deeds of conveyance, duly executed, before the members, and, again, recording the obligation this society is under to Miss Elizabeth Carne—(applause)—who has thus so munificently handed in the conveyance of the freehold free of expense. The Council suggest that a suitable memorial should be placed in the new museum—(hear, hear)—expressive of thanks for the glift; and to record the circumstance under which she was induced to give the site—that it should be a memorial of her late father, Mr. Joseph Carne. Acting on the suggestion, Dr. Le Neve Foster has been engaged during the past year in r-a-arranging and classifying the minerals and fossils preparatory to their removal. Dr. Foster has adopted the arrangement used by Mr. Warington Snyth, which, though less truly scientific than the purely chemical classification of Berzellus, adopted in the British Museum, is, nevertheless, far more convenient for the miner, smelter, and practical man, and has the advantage that it does not differ very materially from the present arrangement. The curator fears that the catalogue will not be finished before the completion of the new rooms.

Contract for Coals for the Cape of Good Hope.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at Two clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into store, at Her Majesty's Naval Yard at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, FOUR THOUSAND TONS of COALS. One-half of the coals to be shipped in the month of November, and the remainder in the month of December next. One-third of the quantity to be shipped in each month to consist of North of England coals and two-thirds of South Wales coals. All the coals to be fit for the service of Her Majesty's steamships and vessels.

vassels.

A form of the tender and conditions of contract may be seen in the lobby of
the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House.
No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any
be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in

be noticed uniess the party attends, or an agent for him tany account writing.

Each tender must be addressed to the secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for the Cape of Good Hope," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the contract.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY,

Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, Oct. 12, 1866.

MEXICO.—A MINING ENGINEER and METALLURGIST.
resident in the city of MEXICO, is READY to ACCEPT COMMISSIONS
for the INSPECTION of MINING PROPERTIES, and REPORTING THEREON.
—For particulars, address "J. P. S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street,

MINING ENGINEER.—WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MINING ENGINEER, to PROCEED shortly to MEXICO, to examine and report on an important silver mining property in that country. He must have had considerable experience in silver mining abroad, and one who has already been in Mexico would be preferred. Engagement would be for not exceeding six months.—Address, with full particulars, to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the EAST HOLYFORD COPPER MINES, TIPPERARY. IRELAND, a smart AGENT, salary 10t. per month.—Apply to the secretary, Mr. C. H. WALL, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin.

W ANTED, by a gentleman in the Midland Counties, an APPOINTMENT for the SALE of 1RON, COAL, and IRONSTONE, either on commission or purchase. Terms, cash if necessary. Quality must be first-class.—Apply to Mr. JAS. SAUNDERS, Metal Broker and Commission Agent, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

MANAGER, OR SECRETARY.—A GENTLEMAN, of 20 years' experience in the Railway, Mining, and Monetary Markets, SEEKS an APPOINTMENT. High testimonials.—Address, "Scrip," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

CREEN SLATE QUARRY.—WANTED, ONE or TWO PARTNERS to WORK the LARGEST known VEIN of GREEN SLATE in WALES. The quality and colour are unexceptionable. The advantages for working are such as have scarcely, if ever, been equalled. The quarry is within 150 yards of the station of a railway recently constructed, and is within 2 miles of an excellent shipping port.—For terms and particulars apply to the owner, Mr. Thomas Harvey, Manager of the Prince of Wales Slate Quarry, 33, Kingstreet, Cheapside, London, E.C.—11th October, 1866.

COPPER MINE.—TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, and on most reasonable terms, a very VALUABLE COPPER MINE, stuate in the North of England. For information and full particulars, apply to Mr. Elias J. Beor, Mining Engineer, Swansea.

TO CAPITALISTS, BRICKMAKERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, OR WORKED UPON ROYALTY, a VALUABLE PATENT for MACHINERY for MAKING BRICKS, by which two-thirds of the time and one-third of the usual cost may be saved.—Apply to W. T. RAWLE, Patent and Mining Agent, 36, Prince-street, Bristol.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A CIRCULAR containing particulars relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, can be obtained on application at the office of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to capitalists as to investments in mining,

Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account. W. TREGELLAS is a BUYER of Wheal Mary Ann shares, Wheal Trelawny, and Great Wheal Vor shares.

S HAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further respon. bility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

AT 16. ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
Are prepared to BUY or SELL, at close prices, for cash or the fortnightly
settlement, shares in East Wheal Lovell, Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal
Vor, East Caradon, West Caradon, East Wheal Russell, Prince of Wales, Chontales Gold, Atlantic Telegraph, and Anglo-American Telegraph.
Telegrams promptly attended to.

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31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: Alitance Bank.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINE'S in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINFS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Bankers London and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

RED LION HOTEL, TRURO.—An OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, COMMERCIAL, and POSTING-HOUSE. Very superior accommodation to Families, Tourists, Mining, and Commercial Gentlemen. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Private Sitting Rooms. Omnibus to meet every train.

JANE DOBB, Proprietress.

TO MINING AGENTS AND DIRECTORS OF LEAD MINING COMPANIES. M ESSRS. WESTON AND COLLINGBORN, of No. 18, PETER near BITTON, BRISTOL, having fitted up an establishment at SWINFORD, near BITTON, BRISTOL, to the SMELTING and REFINING of SILVER-LEAD and the other qualities of LEAD ORES, are now prepared to PURCHASE by TENDER, or otherwise, LEAD ORES in any quantities that may be offered to them.—Swinford, near Bitton, Gioucestershire, Oct. 5, 1866.

WEST SHARP TOR MINE.—AN OFFER WANTED for a SHARE in this promising Mine.—Address, "A. B.," Mr. Rule's, 72, Farringdon-street, E.C.

LANFAIR AND PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRIES.—
FOR SALE, SIXTY LLANFAIR SHARES (£3 paid), at £2; SIXTY
PRINCE OF WALES SHARES (£4 paid), at £3. These quarries, which will
shortly enter the dividend list, are under the management of Mr. T. HARVEY,
whose letters are to be seen in the MINING JOUNNAL, passim.
Address, "N. K. H.," MINING JOUNNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

OUTH WHEAL LEISURE—FOR SALE, from FORTY to FIFTY SHARES, at £1 7s. 6d. each.

NEW CLIFFORD—FIVE SHARES, at £2 5s. each.

Apply to "Executor," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CHINA-CLAY.—FOR SALE, CHINA-CLAY WORKS in full work. Principals only treated with.—Apply to Messrs. KINSMAN and HOCKADAY, Auctioneers, St. Austell.—Oct. 4, 1866.

UBMARINE WIRES AND CABLES.—ON SALE, about FIFTY MILES, sizes assorted, from ½ to ½ in. diameter, at one-half the first cost, in perfect condition.—Apply to Messrs. Garnock, Bibby, and Co., Hemp and Wire-rope Manufacturers, Liverpool.

FOR SALE,—TWO FIRST-CLASS VERTICAL DOUBLE-ACTING AIR-PUMPS, quite new, 16 in. diameter, 30 in. stroke, with gun-metal ground valves, metallic pistons, steel piston-rods, cross-heads, girders and brackets, surrounded by galvanised iron cooling tanks, both in thorough working order, but not required. Will work up to 60 lbs, pressure per square inch, or more if necessary. May be used as vacuum pumps.

Apply to Mr. J. S. CAVELL, 25, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, STATE OF INDIANA, U.S.—HOLDERS of the UNPAID BONDS of this canal, issued by the State of Indiana, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE THEIR ADDRESSES, and the NUMBERS, AMOUNTS, and FULL DESCRIPTION of the SECURITIES held by them, to "K. L. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street London, E.C., preparatory to making some united effort to secure the payment thereof.

With the Journal of Sept. 29 was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which appears—a Report of the South Wales Institute of Engineers' meeting, at Cardiff—Comparative Systems of Coal Mining in the North of England and South Wales—Application of Iron to Pit-Head Framing and Engine Seats—Mineral Resources of Italy—What is Copper used for in India?—Cornwall: its Mines and Mining—Improvements in Boring and Blasting (Illustrated)—Japanese Alloys, &c.

| | | LE | AD O | RE | S. | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|----|-----|-----|---|-----------------------|
| Date. | Mines. | | 18. | | nou | nt. | | Purchasers. |
| | | 50 | | | | 0 | | Weston & Collinghorn |
| 29- | Bronfloyd U | nited 40 | ***** | 12 | 15 | 0 | | Adam Eyton. |
| Oct. 5- | Great Laxey | 100 | | 22 | 11 | 6 | | Sheldon, Bush, & Co. |
| 8 | Frongoch . | 50 | ****** | 11 | 17 | 6 | | Burry Port Co. |
| - | ditto | 50 | | 12 | 1 | 0 | | Runcorn Smelting Co. |
| | | 0 50 | | | 12 | 6 | | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| | | 65 | | 15 | 5 | 0 | | Panther Lead Co. |
| - | Cwm Erfin . | ****** 60 | ***** | 15 | 16 | 6 | | Adam Eyton. |
| _ | Minera | | ***** | 12 | 6 | 6 | | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| - | ditto | 102 | | 12 | 6 | | | |
| | ditto | 86 | | 12 | 8 | 9 | | Burry Port Co. |
| | | 72 | | 12 | 7 | 6 | | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| 10- | Plynlimmon | ****** 60 | | 11 | 17 | 0 | | ditto |
| 11- | Talargoch . | 98 | | 13 | 4 | 0 | | ditto |
| - | ditto | 116 | ***** | 13 | 15 | 6 | | Adam Eyton. |
| Br | ryn Gwiog . | 45 | | 12 | 17 | 6 | | ditto |
| | | 20 | | 13 | 6 | 6 | | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Gı | reat Rhosesn | or 24 | | 12 | 5 | 6 | | ditto |
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| Pa | rrys | 9 | | 12 | 2 | 0 | | Adam Eyton. |
| | | 23 | | 11 | 10 | 0 | | ditto |
| By | wlchcoch | 11 | | 11 | 5 | | | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
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| | | | | B | LEN | DE | | | |
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| Date | | Min | | Cons | | | | | Purchasers. |
| Oct. | 5- | Minera | | .100 | | £ 3 | - 5 | 0 | Vivian and Sons. |
| | | | | | | | | | H. Southern. |
| | | | | | | | | | ditto |
| | | | | | | | | | Vivian and Sons. |
| | - | ditto | | . 28 | | 3 | 12 | 6 | H. Southern. |

BLACK TIN. Date. Mines. Ts. c, q. lbs. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers. Sept.29—Pedn-an-drea....11 2 2 0 ... £ 535 2 3—Carvedras.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept. 26, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Oct. 11.

| Mines. | | Ton | s. | Pr | ice. | | Mines. | | Tons | Pi | ice. | |
|------------|-----------|-----|-----|------|------|----|-------------|----------|------|--------|------|---|
| Prosper Un | ited | 90 | | £1 | 5 | 0 | Rosewarne | United . | . 68 | £6 | 2 | 6 |
| ditto | | 60 | | 3 | 8 | 6 | ditto | | . 45 | 9 | 10 | (|
| ditto | | 54 | | 4 | 6 | 0 | ditto | ******* | . 44 | 2 | 16 | |
| ditto | ********* | 50 | | 5 | 11 | 0 | ditto | | . 34 | 4 | 18 | - |
| ditto | | 47 | | 3 | 2 | 6 | West Basset | | . 67 | 2 | 16 | |
| ditto | | 44 | | 3 | 1 | 6 | ditto | | . 48 | 4 | 18 | - |
| ditto | | 40 | | 4 | 12 | 6 | ditto | ******* | . 21 | 9 | 0 | |
| ditto | | 2 | | 20 | 10 | 0 | ditto | | . 1 | 20 | 0 | - |
| Carn Brea. | | 75 | | 2 | 17 | 6 | Botallack | | . 45 | 9 | 13 | (|
| ditto | ******** | 72 | | 2 | 17 | 6 | ditto | | . 36 | 8 | 1 | |
| ditto | | 61 | | 5 | 12 | 6 | ditto | | . 28 | 10 | 10 | |
| ditto | ********* | 49 | | 2 | 11 | 6 | Treleigh Co | nsols | . 55 | 2 | 11 | - |
| ditto | **** | 33 | | 6 | 11 | 5 | ditto | | . 22 | 6 | 15 | - |
| ditto | | 14 | | 2 | 8 | 6 | Mellanear | | . 29 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Par Consol | 8 | 62 | | 4 | 17 | 6 | ditto | | . 28 | 3 | 5 | - |
| ditto | ********* | 61 | | 6 | 6 | 6 | ditto | | . 8 | 1 | 16 | - |
| aitto | | 58 | | 4 | 12 | 6 | South Dolco | oath | . 32 | 4 | 1 | - |
| ditto | | 38 | | 1 | 18 | 0 | ditto | | . 31 | 7 | 18 | (|
| ditto | ******** | 32 | | 3 | 14 | 6 | Crenver & | braham | 60 | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| ditto | | | | 31 | 10 | 0 | Rosewarne | Consols | . 30 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Great Sout | h Tolgus | 56 | | 5 | 0 | 6 | ditto | | . 20 | 2 | 12 | (|
| ditto | ******** | 52 | | 4 | 4 | 0 | Wheal Trai | nack | . 46 | 2 | 4 | - |
| ditto | | 49 | | 3 | 19 | 0 | ditto | | | 2 | 0 | |
| ditto | | | | 3 | 7 | 0 | Pendeen Co | nsols | . 25 | 5 | 7 | - |
| ditto | | | | 4 | 1 | 0 | Pedn-an-dr | ea | . 20 | 4 | 0 | |
| East Carn | Brea | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | Higgins's C | | | | 15 | - |
| ditto | ********* | 48 | | 4 | 3 | 6 | ditto | | | 4 | 3 | - |
| ditto | ******** | 35 | | 4 | 17 | 6 | Clijah & We | entworth | 10 | 3 | 16 | - |
| ditto | | | | 3 | 11 | 6 | ditto | | | | 3 | 1 |
| aitto | ********* | | | 4 | 1 | 6 | Ivey's Ore | | | | 0 | (|
| ditto | | | | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | Tre | VT A | T. 1 | DD | ODUCE. | | | | | |
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| TOTAL PRODUCE. | TOTA

| COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES V | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|----|----|
| Names. | Tons. | | | |
| Vivian and Sons | 307 5-6 | £1676 | 15 | 11 |
| Freeman and Co | 1711/2 | 878 | 11 | 3 |
| Grenfell and Sons | 846 | 1699 | 0 | 9 |
| Sims, Willyams, and Co | | | 19 | 8 |
| Williams, Foster, and Co | 459 5-6 | 2047 | 19 | 2 |
| Mason and Elkington | 286 | 1089 | | |
| Bankart and Sons | 2681/2 | 1087 | 2 | 3 |
| Copper Miners' Company | 130 | 468 | 14 | 0 |
| Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co | | | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 2261 # | 210,012 | 11 | 6 |

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2031—Marke Valley 440—Kast Caradon 318—Okel Tor 280—Brookwood 252—Gawton 161—Bedford United 108—Wheal Crebor 107—Wheal Friendship 103—West Sharp Tor 88—Caradon Consols 34—Sortridge Consols 26—Fursdon 23—Wheal Edward 16—Old Gunnislake 14—North Robert 12—Collacombe 10.—Total, 4013 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 510—Cilfford Amalgamated 378—West Damsel 227—Phœnix 186—Hallenbeagle 156—Fowey Consols 150—Great North Downs 110—Craddock Moor 70—Bampfylde 53—Wheal Polharmon 45—Grambler 27—Pembroke 5.—Total, 1917 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL, G AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. MINING AGENTS,

I, St. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS, WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Warson, F. G.S., author of "Gleanlings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (ist series, 1862), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c. &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. Warson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Warson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Warson and Cuell they are emboldened to ofter, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of divitends, obtaining information for clients, and afroding advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recom

ining. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the sers. WATSON and connection among the largest holders of mining g districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining ty, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters reto the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able ply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge amission.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS-PATENT MATTERS. By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

There is a celebrated Latin adage, "Si vis pacem para bellum," but persons may not recollect ever having seen the sentiment enshrined in the records of the Patent Office, before the publication of a highly patriotic title for an application for patent, recently adopted by an inventor, who has (Oct. 2) sought provisional protection for what he describes as "Improvements in the construction of projectiles and ordinate and the recognition of projectiles and ordinate and the recognition of projectiles." what he describes as "Improvements in the construction of projectiles and ordnance and other weapons, to ensure England's fitness for war, as her best security for lasting peace." Whether the law officer, in compliment to this evidence of national feeling, will allow the title to proceed without reducing it to a more prosaic form remains to be seen. The recently-published list also contains a title including no less than seventy words, which possibly the law officer may reduce to four (viz., an improved fastening apparatus). The following applications may be noticed:—Johnson, No. 2559 (communication from Harrison, of Philadelphia), grace-bars.—Newton, No. 2581 (communication from Allen, of Auburn, United States), forming calars on metallic axles and other articles.—Valentin and Benson, No. 2568, manufacture of steel.—Roberts on the word of the specification of which may be awaited with some interest, the subject being of especial importance to a large class of readers of the Journal—viz., Clark, No. 2578 (communication from Williams, of Sterling, in the new territory of Colorado, United States), for hoisting apparatus and cars for mining purposes.—An application which includes heating apparatus and are for mining purposes, an apparatus for hatching eggs, and other heating apparatus, and cooking and drying apparatus. The provisional specification was drawn by M. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street.—An application, No. 2688, has been made by GERDE (as a communication from Tisserand, of Paris), for a tilt hammer; and provisional protection has been allowed to Bonneytle, No. 2483 (as a communication from Saint Romas, of Montmarre), for machinery for raising water.

Among Notices to Proceed advertised in last Tuesday's Government publication, the following six may be mentioned. Any opposition intended thereto must be entered on or before the 30th inst. No. 1479, CANHAM, appa-

interceion has been allowed to Bonneville, No. 2483 (as a communication from its Romas, of Montmarree, for machinery for raising water.

Among Notices to Proceed advertised in last Tuesday's Governat publication, the following six may be mentioned. Any opposition intended reto must be entered on or before the 30th inst. No. 1479, CANIAM, apparas used when making moulds for casting.—No. 1505, BAYLISS, wrought-iron cing, hurdles, and gates.—No. 1523, Johnson (communication from Farmer 1 Cowles), declorising crude rock or mineral oil, and preparing lubricating therefrom.—No. 1544, HENDERSON, griders.—No. 1579, Griver, safes, strong ms. and locks.—No. 1559, Mignor. adapting soluble alkaline silicates, for serving stone, &c., and making artificial stone, &c.

Numerous Patents have been sealed during the last few days. Some (those may be mentioned:—No. 1915, SIERMAN, skirt-hoops, and covering elsorings for hoops, &c.,—No. 1023, SPARROW and Poole, collecting heated sees of blast-furnaces.—No. 1028, FROST, crushing stone, ores, &c.—No. 1029, CNO, grates, fire-places, and furnaces.—No. 1048, CLARR (communication from mard, Laurent, and Peugeot, crushing and grinding mills.—No. 1233, DRNIS, iffying coal gas.—No. 1381, DE LA RUE and MULLER, treating residua of rites or burnt ores.—KELLY, of Cardiff, No. 463, describes improvements in manufacture of rails, bars, and girders. According to this specification, a collapse of production is reduced. He uses a single bof steel, or No. 2 fron or superior puddled bars, instead of the tops and toms with their separate shoulder-pieces.—VienorF and MATHRESSEN, gineers of Paris, have just specified a most interesting invention relating to ps telegraphs or steering indicators and tell-tales. The object of the indicor is to direct the helmsman as to the angles and positions in which he is to see the rudder, and the tell-tale is an instrument connected with the rudder-that the commanding officer may ascertain whether his instructions have made and the plant of parts of a dial, in which ar dises thus penetrate considerably beyond the centres of rotation. The progress of the carriage and machinery may be stopped when discs cutting endwise are used. After these have penetrated to a required extent, other teeth on the cutters then come into action and extend the incision at an angle to the main incision; the cutter ring is thus on axis or disc of comparatively large diameter, carried by an arm excentric to the carriage.—YOUNG'S patent for grates, No. 445, consists mainly in the use for fixing grates of a template or frame secured to the solid brickwork of a building, and a template or templates corresponding in form with the back of the grate, to serve as a guide for forming a foundation or backing of brickwork or concrete.—Wheeldow's specification, No. 463, is for casting chilled rolls; for this purpose he uses one or more pipes for lining the "runner" or "gate." Also, he uses a head box with a stopper, for discharging the moiten iron into the mould in casting chilled rolls.

KEROSENE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The manufacture of kerosene is now fairly established, and the local market will in future be to a small extent supplied with a local article. The existence in the colony of deposits of kerosene-bearing cannel coal has been known for some time. Different varieties, of different qualities, have been operated upon. The richest coal is that found at Hartley, and this is now being successfully worked for the manufacture of oil. The crude oil is prepared from the coal by the process of retorting. At prevant qualities, but they are not worked up to their full capacity. The refulling power is at present equal to 16,000 gallons a week. To produce 16,600 gallons of oil is will require 100 tons of Cannel of the richest of that found at Hartley, so that at this rate of consumption the supply in store will last for a long white. The seam there is thick, and a single acre will furnish mineral enough for a year's supply at the rate of 100 tons per week.

THE BRITTANY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). 4, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, 49, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The concession of mining rights over thirty square miles of territory has just been granted to this company by the Emperor of France; one of the mines opened upon is now in an advanced state, and silver-lead ore of first-class quality is being shipped to Swansea, for which prices varying from £17 10s. 6d. to £45 7s. per ton have been realised.

The directors are willing to receive applications for a limited number of the new issue of shares, which are of £1 each, payable either in full, or by instalments of 5s. each.

Further particulars relating to the concession and the mines, also specimens of the ores, may be obtained on application to Mr. N. M. MAXWELL, at the offices of the company. Reference is invited to the weekly reports from the smine, which duly appear in the Mining Journal.

THE GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED), LLANBERIS, CARNARVON. Nominal capital £50,000, in £5000 shares of £10 each, 2000 of which have been Issued, and £20,000 thereon fully paid-up. Present issue of shares 1500, being half the remaining capital. Deposit £1 on application, and £20 an allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at Intervals of not less than three months.

The quarries held by this company are situated on the south side of the Lake of Lianberis, and have been so far developed during the last five years as to leave no doubt of the complete success of the undertaking.

The slate produced is very superior in quality, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The very limited capital of £2,000 only has been expended on the works, yet the profits last year were upwards of £2000.

The present yield is about 400 tons a month, of the value of £2 6s. 8d. per ton, and the sales for twelve months to March 31, 1866, amounted to £9688, as compared with £3088 in the year to March 31, 1866, in the course of formation) runs through the slate-yard of the company, and will effect a great saving of expense—about £700 a year on the present make—and will otherwise add to the great advantages which these quarries possess.

Part of the quarries are free from royalty, and the remaining portions are subject to the very low royalty of 2s. a ton, equal to about 1-23d of the selling price. The time has now arrived when a judicious expenditure of £15,000, in erecting slab machinery and further extending the works, will unquestionably return very ample profits, the increased make of slates being estimated on reliable authority at from 1000 to 1200 tons a month, which, at the very moderate profit of 15s. per ton, will yield a dividend of from 25 to 30 per cent, on a capital of 15s. 900, with progressive further increase.

The directors have determined upon a present issue of 1500 shares only, and the allotment will take place on the 8th of November, previously to which applications for shares must be made.

Prospectuses, with full details, and forms of application for shares must be made of the acting secretary, at the office of the company, 27, Bucklersbury, London; at the quay office of the company, Carnarvon; or from W. W. CRAGG, Esg., manager and director at the

T H E L E V A N T U N I T E D M I N E S, ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, CORNWALL. In 6000 shares of 25 each, on which 10s. has been paid. BANKERS. In London—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co. In Penzance and St. Just—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne. OFFICES,—139, LEADENHALL STREET, CITY.

The Committee of the Levant United Mining Company having received applications for 5400 shares hereby give notice that NO APPLICATIONS for the REMAINING SHARES will be RECEIVED for the LONDON DISTRICTS after the 22d, and for the COUNTRY after the 24th October.

Dated 27th Sept., 1866. By order, GEORGE CARNE, Manager.

Dated 27th Sept., 1886. By order, GEORGE CARNE, Manager.

GREAT WEST ST. GEORGE COPPER MINING COMPANY
The directors beg to announce that, from the number of shares in the above company already disposed of, they have resolved to COMMENCE OPERATIONS AT ONCE. The directors and promoters, who already hold more than one-third of the entire capital, have entrusted the management of the works to Capt. Wasley, a gentleman of great mining experience, in whom they have the utmost confidence. Capt. Wasley has made a most favourable report as to the prospects of the mine; he states—"A as soon as the main shaft has been sunk another 10 fathoms, large quantities of ore will be sent into the market monthly, yielding a handsome return on the outlay."

The directors are of opinion that the property offers unusual inducements for investment. As a proof of the richness of the mine, tributers (when the mine was under water) returned 10 tons of ore from the adit level alone, and they are desirous of working again on the same terms, at the other workings, as soon as the water is pumped out of the mine.

The directors are determined to leave nothing undone to ensure satisfactory results, and they have decided to inform the shareholders from time to time, by circular or advertisement, as to the progress made.

Being satisfied of the bona fide character of the undertaking, they have much confidence in recommending it to the public as a safe investment of capital.

See extract from Investors' Guardian, July 28, 1866.

See extract from Investors' Guardian, July 28, 1866.

West Great St. George Copper Mining Company.—There are two, if not more, circumstances connected with this undertaking which render it more than usually attractive. The first relates to the direction, the quality and influence of the persons by whom it is composed, and the large and liberal interest they have embarked in the undertaking. When persons of public repute, as well as of Individual merit, embark in any transaction; when they prove their sincerity by the most effectual and tangible process open to them—viz., a large holding in the company—t is not surprising that others should be attracted to the project, until it settles down as one of the really respectable adventures of its class. The second adventitions ald of which this association is possessed relates to the character of the property itself, and the ready means of development at its command. These are, fortunately, beyond cavil, and within the reach of investigation by every one who may be disposed to take an interest in the undertaking. The prospectus is thoroughly explicit on this subject, so that every one of its statements may easily and readily be tested, to the satisfaction of every intending subscriber. The capital is limited to 23,0,000, in 25 shares, and of this amount more than a moiety is already taken by the promoters, directors, and their immediate connections.

Application for the remaining shares to be made to F. W. Williams and Co.

Application for the remaining shares to be made to F. W. WILLIAMS and Co. Market-street, Manchester; or BRADLEY and PERCY, Kennedy-street.

GREAT EAST CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). In 2000 shares of £10 each; £5 on application, £5 on allotment, when all hability ceaces. National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, London. Messrs. Willyams, Willyams, and Co., Truro, Cornwall. SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Eaves. FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHAREBHOKERS—Messrs. R. C. Clifton and Co., Aldine Chambers, Manchester. REGISTERED OFFICES—61, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

REGISTERED OFFICES—61, PRINCESS STRRET, MANCHESTER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable plece of rich mineral ground, situate in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, immediately adjoining the celebrated Clifford Amalgamated Mines, which have yielded vast quantities of copper, and have already paid upwards of £2,000,000 in dividends.

The Gwennap mining district, for its extent, is well known to be the richest mineral district in the world; it is only necessary to refer to the following—namely, the United Mines having returned £2,000,000 seriing; Wheal Jewel, £450,000; Poldice, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for her hot lode and riches, and other productive mines. Tresavean, which returned £454,422 upon an outlay only of £30 per share, gave each shareholder a profit of £4500; and Penstruthal, £130,000 in dividends, &c.

The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines are parallel to and embedded in the same stratification as the Great East Clifford Amalgamated Mines, so that the successful development of this property is, therefore, a matter of apparent certainty, from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of sinking to the depth at which the riches in the above mines have always been found to exist.

shking to the depth at which the riches in the above mines have always been found to exist.

The stratum is composed of soft light blue killas, and two large elvan courses intersect all the lodes passing through the sett.

The directors refer with confidence to the reports of the mine from the most eminent mining authorities, which are well deserving of a careful perusal. The important features in the formation of this company are, that there is no promotion money, and the liability of the shareholders does not extend beyond the payment on the allotment of shares, which relieves the shareholders from the annoyance of having repeated calls made upon them. It is estimated that a dividend of at least 2: per cent. will be declared within twelve months; and in order to testify the vendor's confidence, he has agreed to guarantee a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. for two years.

At the first general meeting of the company it is proposed to give the shareholders the option of electing one or more of their number to represent them on the board of directors.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary, or to Messrs. B. C.

the board of directors.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary, or to Messrs. R. C. CLIFTON and Co., from whom prospectuses, reports, and all particulars can be

btained. R. C. CLIFTON and Co. invite subscriptions to this undertaking, believing that will become the greatest mining enterprise in the kingdom, the adjacent it will become the greatest mining enterprise in the kingdom, the adjacent mines having returned upwards of £10,000,000 sterling in dividends. Early application for shares is necessary, as the directors reserve to themselves the power of closing the list without giving any notice.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., has had upwards of 40 years

Hotiges to Congespondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the pastyear being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

"THE GEOLOGY OF NORTH WALES," BY PROFESSOR RAMSAY.—The publication of this important work has been anxiously desired by those who take an interest in the mineral development of the Lower Paleozole Rocks in North Sir Roderick Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey, writes. "It is the most important work which has been issued by the Geological Survey and ring the ten years that have clapsed since I became director." The appearance of such a book will, no doubt, cause much scientific discussion; it is hoped it will also give a new direction to the current of enterprise in North Wales. Writing about the Cambrian series, in which lie the great slate quarries of Llanberis and Penrhyn, the Professor states these are the equivalent of the rocks between Harlech, Trawsfynydd, and Barmout, the equivalent of the rocks between Harlech, Trawsfynydd, and Barmout, the such etha case, slate speculators will do well in turning their attention to this promising but hitherto neglected district.—METAMORPHIC CAMBRIAN.

New TREBURGET.—On April last I was induced to take shares in New Transcription.

but hitherto neglected district.—METAMORPHIC CAMBRIAN.

NEW TREBURGET.—On April last I was induced to take shares in New Treburget Mine, St. Austell. Can any of your readers inform me—1. The value of the shares at that time, and the then prospects of the mine ?—2. The name of the bankers of the company, and on what date the bank stopped payment?

—3. Why has the mine stopped, and to what "London party" was the mine disposed of for 1000l. at the meeting of Sept. 13 ?—4. Is the mine to be worked, under what name, and on what terms to shareholders ?—A DISAPFOINTED DISTANT SHAREHOLDER.

ONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF CORRE—"J. N."—In the Journal of Feb., and Aug. 4 will be found reports of the two last meetings of this company. The depression in the price of sharce is considered to be caused by forced sales—shareholders, in many instances, being afraid of the call.

VHEAL GRENVILLE.—"A Shareholder" suggests that the next meeting, which will be in a few weeks, should be adjourned to be held at the mine. As a large number of the shareholders reside in Cornwall and the Western Counties, this would enable them to attend, and the agents could be present to answermany necessary questions.

would enable them to attend, and the agents could be present to answer many necessary questions.

Caldbeek Fells Silver-Lead and copper Mining Company.—I was somewhat surprised to find that, in last week's Journal, no notice, official or otherwise, was taken of "Tyro's" well-timed and judiciously written letter of the appeared the week ending Sept. 29. "Tyro" spoke the opinions of a large portion of the shareholders when he said he did not clearly understand the precise value of this mine, and, therefore, urged upon the manager for give a clear statement of the discoveries made since Jan. I. Shareholders are perfectly satisfied that they possess a property of great mineral wealth, requiring development only to make it permanently productive; but, as they have been from time to time informed of "important discoveries having been made," it cannot be wondered at that they look for some definite statement from the manager as to the extent and value of those discoveries, "Tyro," it seems, has understood that their gross worth is something like 100,000l. If it be so, shareholders should certainly be informed of it, otherwise they may be induced to dispose of their interest at the current nominal quotations. In appears, too, that the whole of these discoveries have been made during the present year, and that they are altogether distinct from the objects for the atannent of which the present company was formed.—J. B.: City.

Defended the discoveries and the present company was formed.—J. B.: City.

appears, so, that the whole of these discoveries have been made during the present year, and that they are altogether distinct from the objects for the attainment of which the present company was formed.—J. B.: City.
DYNOGWM MINES.—The letter from Mr. E., Davies shall appear next week.
CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The letter which appeared in the Mining Journal of Sept. 29 from Earl Nelson, the Chairman of the company, to the effect that he is "anxious to warn the shareholders against any statements that may be put forth for or against the company without the authority of the board," is Just sufficiently curt to raise the suspicion that there has been "put forth statements for or against the company," but at the same time not sufficiently explicit to enable the shareholders to form any satisfactory data. Probably, however, the Chairman is not cognisant of the circumstance that the statements that are going to be put forth, "with the authority of the board," are perfectly well known to a privileged moiety of the shareholders at least one month prior to their publication by the board, indeed, taking into consideration all that has appeared without "the authority of the board," and therefore, unofficially, it becomes very questionable whether the shareholders have not gained more information as to the merits and prospects of the undertaking than they could possibly obtain from the mere dry and always sparse official information. It is well enough for our respected Chairman to say that "the board have endeavoured to avoid all one-sided or exaggerated statements, and in their report which will be circulated before the annual meeting, to be shortly held, they will endeavour to place before the shareholders the exact position of the company;" but surely our Chairman cannot be oblivious of the fact that all who are interested in the development of these mines, being situated in a district hitherto unknown to the British capitalist, are naturally anxious to be made acquainted with every minute of these mine

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commencial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

The opening up of the northern provinces of Portugal, by means of railway communication, is a matter of much importance to the commercial interests of this country, and, with the exception of the wine trade, to none more so than the class interests which the MINING JOURNAL specially represents. When the Portuguese Government last year introduced to the Chamber a Bill for facilitating the export of the cheaper kinds of port wine, which the duties until then almost prohibited, the Ministers pledged themselves that no new railway project would be sanctioned by the Executive which had not for its object the development of the resources of Northern Portugal; and Count de Castro, the Minister of Public Works, stated in his place in Parliament that surveys had already been made, on account of the Government, for the construction of a line of railway from Oporto to Regua, along the banks of the Douro, and thence, following the same course, to Barca d'Alva, on the frontier of Spain, with branches in the respective valleys running northward. The main object in view, no doubt, was to ingratiate the wine-producing population, but in serving one class they necessarily benefit another, and much increased wealth, now lying dormant for want of easy and economical means of transit, would be brought quickly into vitality. The provinces of the Minho and Beira abound in slate, iron ore, argentiferous copper, and minerals generally, from which there can be no doubt—indeed, every reason to believe—a large trade will spring up. The slates from Vallonga already furnish an article of commerce, notwithstanding all existing drawbacks, and, locally, it is calculated there will be much interchange of business with Canada, the United States, South America, &c., through such commercial products. In addition, there already exists several mining associations, calculated there will be much interchange of business with Canada, the United States, South America, &c., through such commercial products. In addition, there already exists several mining associations, and an English and Portuguese joint-stock company has lately been established, under limited liability, for working the Pintor and Pindella range of mines for silver and copper; while somegentlemen of experience in such matters, and who reside in the neighbourhood of Oporto, believe that they will be able to produce bismuth in commercial quantities. In fact, there is a grand field for mining enterprise in the North of Portugal, and if the result at all approximates what has already been done in the South, through the energy and what has already been done in the South, through the energy and perseverance of Mr. Mason and others, the benefit to all interested will be most remunerative.

All these things, however, depend, more or less, on the convenience of, and economical shipment, and whether it be the wines, the olives, the ores, the wool, the bark, or any other article of export from the North of Portugal, they must have ready and constant means of shipment and transmission to other countries; such, however, is not now practicable. The entrance of the Douro is at times a perfect barrier and drawback to enterprise, and although when once in the river all is conventable. in the river all is comparatively series for commercial purpose, it often occurs that a little fleet of steamers even may be seen outside which dare not venture over the bar, and the consequence is that only such vessels as are obliged go into the Douro. The Government is sensible of this, and have desired to remove the danger and inconvenience, but financial difficulties of State have, invariably, inconvenience, but financial difficulties of State have, invariably, stood in the way, and the question, though often mooted, has been put aside for other pressing demands on the Exchequer. The pledge under which the Portuguese Government and Legislature now stand to the North of the country gives, however, a different aspect to things, and the Board of Public Works have taken steps to bring into operation a scheme for a breakwater and harbour of refuge at Matazinhos, about four miles from Oporto, outside the bar, and giving communication by railway to the Custom House of Oporto, along the banks of the Douro, from the mouth of that river. It is represented leation nterest Wales. Vrites— al Sur. The ap.

oct. 13, 1800.]

s a grand national object, of easy construction, and one which will lead materially to give vitality to the varied and valuable undeveloped tend materially to give vitality to the varied and valuable undeveloped tend materially to give vitality to the varied and valuable undeveloped groups of Northern Portugal, and so open up work for the people, not keep at home the hardy peasantry of the northern provinces, who, and keep at home the hardy peasantry of the northern provinces, who, and to seek an uncertain living in distant and, more or less, unhealthy to seek an uncertain living in distant and, more or less, unhealthy country, with railway facilities, and with a harbour where vessels country, with railway facilities, and with a harbour where vessels country with a more assessed in the census, by thus stopping the continued drain gause an increase in the census, by thus stopping the continued drain free is every natural advantage in selecting this spot for the purpose mentioned. The rocks of Leixois stand out in front of the pose mentioned. The rocks of Leixois stand out in front of the pose mentioned by the usual means of constructing such works a most powerful breakwater would be established, and all the insertion arrangements would then be with facility carried out. Oporto would thus become a grand port indeed: it is only marvellous that so much trade should be carried on in wine and other things, as it so much trade should be carried on in wine and other things, as it so much trade should be carried on in wine and other things, as it so much trade should be carried on in wine and other things, as it so much trade should be carried on the consumer has to pay the difficulties increase the freight, and the consumer has to pay the distribution of the scheme, which would accrue to the country generally, more specially to the city of Oporto, from the realisation of the scheme, specially to the city of Oporto, from the realisation of the scheme, howards which would be thereby given to trade and commerce, and the advantages which would accrue to the country generally, more especially to the city of Oporto, from the realisation of the scheme, would be such, that the dues and charges, at most moderate rates, would speedily yield such a revenue that the Government would not

would be such, would speedily yield such a revenue that the Government would not be called on to provide extraordinary means to pay the interest on the money put down to capital.

Amongst the very many results which this harbour would produce would be an immense increase in the fisheries of the North, which are now carried on in open boats, and, for want of a place of refuge, cannot be continued during bad weather, when most fish are on the coast, without being exposed to the greatest possible risk and danger to life and property; unhappily, too often proved. It may, therefore, fairly be presumed that, with so fine a coast as exists in the North of Portugal, the fisheries there would become as important as those of the South: and, as a natural consequence, an important increased receipt in the dues would follow, while the expansion of milway communication would augment demand, and keep up prices to compensate all parties, by facilitating supplies to the provincial compensate all parties, by facilitating supplies to the provincial

Moreover, all vessels that now make for Vigo in bad weather would moreover, and it is needless to enumerate the number of frequent the new port, and it is needless to enumerate the number of frequent beauting or penalty besides which put in for the purpose of coaling or repairs; while the extrainty which would be consequently given of getting into a harertainty which would materially reduce freights, which are now so our of refuge would materially reduce freights, which are now so ligh during the winter months, and so, again, facilitate trade and

high during the winter months, and so, again, iteritiste trade and commerce generally.

As a place of deposit for coals for steamers, &c., this harbour would be most important, not only as far so regards the increase of revenue, but also by benefiting the native manufactories and foundries in and near the industrious and enterprising city of Oporto, which fact of itself is worthy the attention of the Government in considering the general subject. Again, vessels from the Brazils, Newfoundland, &c., would, most probably, go into this harbour for orders; and when railways to the most important towns and to the frontier of Spain railways to the analysis are finished, it is more than probable that a regular line of steamers will be established between Portugal and the United States, and so

are finshed, it is more than probable that a regular line of steamers will be established between Portugal and the United States, and so produce a large passenger as well as goods traffic for Europe generally. The total absence, moreover, of trade between Oporto and the Portuguese African colonies arises, no doubt, from the want of a harbour accessible at all times; and when this drawback is removed it is reasonable to believe, from the enterprising spirit in the Xorth, that a good business will spring up, and new enterprises follow, directly or indirectly adding to the wealth of the country.

In every sense and under every phase of Portugal's requirements, this harbour ought to be established with the least possibly delay; while, finally, in the spirit of humanity and philanthrophy towards the world's navigation, such a refuge as that proposed is essentially wanted; the loss of lives and property which crossing the lar of the Oporto river so constantly entails is proverbial, and this fact alone ought, and undoubtedly will, have great weight in the counsels of the Portuguese Government, and in facilitating the completion of this great work; which, as we have already said, is of so much importance to almost every branch of the industry of our own country. own country.

GUN-COTTON EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH.-Not long since it was threatened suddenly to abandon the projected use of Nitroleum, not-withstanding its extraordinary explosive properties, in consequence of an accidental explosion, and an equal amount of annoyance has withstanding its extraordinary explosive properties, in consequence of an accidental explosion, and an equal amount of annoyance has now accrued to the manufacturers of Gun-Cotton, from the explosion of that material at Woolwich. In each case the misapprehensies has been removed as soon as it has been made known that all that is necessary to secure immunity from accident is attention to a few simple precautions, exionary amongst chemists, and readily learned by the general consumer. The explosion of gun-cotton at Woolwich can scarcely be classed amongst accidents, since it took place in a brick chamber specially constructed for accertaining by the most severe tests, short of actual ignition, that could be applied by artificial means, to what extent the material could be heated without danger. The experiment, like many others, was carried a little too far, and hence the explosion; but the knowledge acquired has furnished an ample amount of compensation. The chamber in question was for three months heated daily for resive hours to 1202 Fahr., and for seven months the temperature had been indiarly raised to 1302. The gun-cotton was packed in large cases, to which registering thermometers were attached, with a view to noting any rise in the temperature of the cotton, such as previous laboratory experiments had shown invariably precedes the decomposition of the cotton. A man was employed to resister the periodical readings of the thermometer. Without going into the almost experiment, it may be stated that none of the cotton, albough in each case was purposely deposited a less perfectly-prepared sample, showed any signs of yielding to this artificial temperature for the first six neoths, when indications of incipient decomposition appeared in one case, which was promptedly removed. Subsequently, from time to time, the thermometers of other cases rose, pointing to the commencement of chemical change in their contents, and necessitating, of course, the removal of the cases. If decomposition was thus invariably preceded died at the outset, and stopped short of an explosion. On the other hand, experiment had proceeded long enough to demonstate that gun-cotton will sain a more than tropical temperature for a much greater length of time an would occur in actual practice.

Separable difficulty. During the period that will elapse before these factors are the continuous parts of the capital in this country is that for the pulverisation of quartz by firing firom a cannon against thick iron plates, but the admirable principle involved was not considered capable of practical application, until Mr. Joseph Mosheimer brought forward his centrifugal quartz transfer, in connection with the treatment of the gold ores of Wales. Thousand the faith of such continuous continuous action of a machine faith of the coal field. Large sums are laid out on the faith of such continuous coff the veries, and up to the present workings) throughout the faith of such continuous coff the veries, and up to the present workings of machine faith of the coal field the winnings have proved the veries to be hoped, only temporarily, the operation was exceedingly dangerous, expensive, tedlous, and quite language, as a series of squit of the coal field the winnings have proved the veries to be of good average thickness in the deep workings. Veins of 2 ft. In the parts of the coal field the winnings have proved the veins to continuous of the ordinary thickness (proved in the present workings) throughout the trill the faith of such continuous action of a machine fainty which the parts of a machine fainty which the care and the coal field the winnings have proved the veins to continuous of the ordinary thickness (proved in the present workings) throughout the trill the provent of the coal field. Large sums are laid out on the faith of the ton, has recently been obtained in large were related to Sir R. In these calcalations we have supposed the veins to continuous of the tenter invention of the coal field. Large sums are laid out on the faith of the provent of the coal field the winnings have proved the veins to continuous only the faith of the faith of the winnings have proved the veins to continuous the faith of the coal field the winnings have proved the veins to continuous the faith of the faith of the coal field the CENTRIFUGAL PULVERISER.—Amongst the earliest inventions pa-

of the third cage, also moving in a contrary direction, and so on with the fourth, when (and that in less than a second from their first introduction) the fragments, reduced to a finely granulated state, are delivered in a radiating shower alike from every part of the periphery into a surrounding casing, all the beaters (of which there are about 170) being thus simultaneously effective, and the balance of the machine maintained. Such is the inventor's description of the machine, and Mr. Carr claims that so great is the momentum thus given to the material by the centrifugal force of each set of beaters, at the usual speed at which these machines are driven, that to obtain the same amount from gravity (allowing for atmospheric resistance) it would be necessary that the material should have a fall through the air of not less than 5000 to 600 feet perpendicular on each successive set of beaters, through a series of vertical casings, to prevent the dispersion of it, and the result would then be only equivalent to what is effected in the disintegrator, which occupies in all but a few cubic feet. The machine has been extensively employed for disintegrating artificial manures, guano, sugar-scum, bone-ash, &c., and in mixing clay, broken glass, brown sugar, and chemical products, for which purposes it has proved quite applicable.

THE DURATION OF THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD. BY MR. B. BEDLINGTON.

[We have been favoured with a copy of the following paper, which was read at the recent meeting of the South Wates Institute of Engineers, and referred to in our report of the Proceedings in the Supplement to the Mining Journal of September 29.]

The duration of the coal contained in the South Wales coal field must be a subject of great interest to the members of this Institute, and it is certainly of great importance. The writer has endeavoured to arrive at an approximation to the quantities contained in the area of this coal field, and hopes that the errors, or omissions, of the paper will be rectified by the members, who are well acquainted with the various localities of the district. The enormous extraction of coal yearly has raised an uneasy feeling in many that our mineral treasure will be exhausted in a comparatively short period. This being the case, the writer believes it to be the duty of such an Institute as ours to endeavour to get at data by which we may settle with some degree of exactness the probable duration of our coal field. When we consider that our iron trade, all our manufactures, our railways, our steam navigation, &c., are dependent on our coal, and that our eminence in trade, displayed in our exports, depends on the cost of our The duration of the coal contained in the South Wales coal field nence in trade, displayed in our exports, depends on the cost of our fuel, I need hardly ask for the subject of this paper your attention, and that you bring forward in the discussion that follows the infor-

and that you bring forward in the discussion that follows the information that the members can give with fullness and exactness, as they are the managers of the majority of the collieries in South Wales.

I have taken the Ordnance Map of one mile to an inch as the authority for the areas of the veins, and I think the map will be found to be sufficiently correct. To get the average thickness of the veins I have consulted the sections of the strata in various parts of the basin, and taken an average thickness of the aggregate of veins of 2ft thickness and unwards. In the upper series we find the Myn-

Leaving 21,100,000,000

We have thus shown that there is a probable quantity of ccal, in eins of 2 ft. and upwards, of 21,100,000,000 tons.

repairs, arising from the greater pressure at increased depths. It will be necessary in the deep pits to tub back the water, so that pumps need not be taken far down. This has been admirably done in some pits in the North of England, so that they have but very little water at the bottom of the pits. Then, again, the ropes can be balanced in the deep pits. There has been a good deal of controversy about the increase of heat in depth, but from many experiments made we the increase of heat in depth, but from many experiments made we may assume that there will be, probably, an increase in the temperature of 1° for every 55 ft. in depth. Whatever the average of increase in temperature may be, it is very certain that we shall have increased temperature at increased depths. Now, accepting that to be the case, there will be only one probable mode of lowering the temperature, that is by greatly increasing the ventilation, so as to have a great current of air, divided into several strong splits, carried through the ramifications of the workings. It is probable, also, that the steam-coal veins will evolve greater quantities of inflammable gas at increased depths, which will render it necessary to have very strong currents of air, irrespective of the temperature, to dilute the gases. But this points to increased cost. In view of this, manufacturers have economised their coal considerably already, and there are methods now being carried out by which greater saving will be made methods now being carried out by which greater saving will be made in future, to balance the increased cost. It may be said that although we have an immense quantity of coal,

It may be said that although we have an immense quantity of coat, we are increasing the get so enormously that matters will assume quite a different appearance in another generation. Well, the experience of colliery managers, I believe, is that if we are to depend upon manual labour we shall not be able to increase our get largely upon manual labour we shall not be able to increase our get largely henceforth, even if there was the demand, as the number of colliers available is limited. Then arises the question of cutting coal by machinery. All the experiments now making are useful, as the machines are getting more and more perfected; but hitherto they only do part of the colliers' work—i..., holing, but still it is so much of the colliers' work done. No doubt, in the future, the power of steam will be brought to bear on the cutting of coal. The writer calculates that the depth from the surface (at the centre of the South Wales basin) to the lowest workable vein will be about 1000 yards. As there is a pit in Lancashire nearly 700 yards deep now working, it will be is a pit in Lancashire nearly 700 yards deep now working, it will be seen that the remaining 300 yards of depth will not present an in-superable difficulty. During the period that will elapse before these great depths will require to be reached, improvements in engineering will give great facilities for winning these deep coals.

In these calcalations we have supposed the veins to continue of

anthracite to the most bituminous coals; but the most highly esteemed is the steam coal, and we shall probably have a continued and increased demand for this variety. But it is not likely that the iron manufacture will continue to increase in the same ratio as in the past, as we have pretty well furnished our own country with railways, and America and Europe are getting into a position to become independent of us, as their mines and ironworks are getting more developed, and they have the freight always in their favour.

Even to keep up our export trade of coal it will be necessary to try and keep down our cost of coal, and to counterbalance the increased cost of working by using steam-power wherever available—in hauling underground by tail ropes, endless ropes, or endless chains, and eventually in using coal-cutting machines. As large sums will be laid out in mining, it is highly important that as much coal as possible should be extracted from the area won. Where it is necessary to work stall and pillar let the pillars be fairly worked away; and wherever it can be economically carried out long-work should be adopted, which clears away all the coal. Whatever may be the extent of our coal field, and although centuries may be required to exhaust it, it is the duty of colliery managers to lose as little as possible of this valuable mineral. this valuable mineral.

THE DIELETTE MAGNETIC IRON ORE.

This immense deposit of iron ore is situated about 15 miles southwest of Cherbourg. Its superior quality, the great existing facilities there are for its export, and the comparative low cost at which it may be produced render it well worth the attention of the iromasters and capitalists of Great Britain. It has been tried in some of the French blast-furnaces, and the following is the report given of one of these visible.

of these trials:—

The Diciette ore is a compound of magnetic oxydised iron and a portion of glance iron. It produces from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure metal. It can be worked directly in the blast-furnace, no previous roasting being necessary, and it is very casy of reduction at a very small expenditure of fuel. In the furnaces at Maubeuge (Nord), where this ore has been used, the quantity of iron obtained has immediately been nearly doubled, and the consumption of fuel has been at the rate of 100 kilogrammes of coke per 100 kilogrammes of forged pig, and the pigiron thus obtained has been first-class in quality. In the pudding-furnace this pig-iron has been worked with the greatest ease; the waste varies from 6 to 7 per cent., and the puddied iron thus obtained has shown the greatest resisting power. In re-heating the puddied iron a very good quality of latten (plate) iron has directly been obtained. The same heated ad hoc has given granulated iron and puddied steel of an excellent quality.

From enquiries that have been instituted into the cost of mining

From enquiries that have been instituted into the cost of mining this ore, it appears it may be produced at the mine at about one-half the cost price of the argillaceous ores of the coal measures in this country, and that it may be exported as a return freight at from 2s. country, and that it may be exported as a return freight at from 2s, to 4s. per ton. Taking, therefore, into consideration the cheapness of its production, the low freight, and the unusually large yield of metallic iron, as well as its good quality, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt but that this ore will yield highly remunerative profit were extensive mining works established on the property. In addition to the sale of the ore, the erection of furnaces and rolling-mills at Cherbourg, to convert the ore into malleable iron, would also be a source of profit, the more especially as a considerable portion of the iron consumed in France is imported from other countries.

We understand a concession of upwards of a thousand acres of this extensive iron ore field has been obtained from the French Government, on merely nominal terms, and that it is in contemplation to form a company to develope these vast resources. The great and rapid extension of the iron trade in this country and in France presents strong guarantees for the success of such a scheme. With sufficient capital, and efficient management in every department, such an enterprise can scarcely fail to be remunerative to the shareholders, and highly beneficial to one of the greatest manufacturing interests

and highly beneficial to one of the greatest manufacturing interests

THE IRON AND COPPER MINES OF MOUZAIA (ALGERIA).

THE IRON AND COPPER MINES OF MOUZAIA (ALGERIA). In September, 1844, a concession for these mines, signed by Marshal Soult, then Minister of War, and confirmed by Royal Ordonnance, dated Sept. 3, 1846, was granted for 99 years, and in January, 1855, the grant was by Royal Decree rendered perpetual. The conditions imposed were a payment to the State of 5 per cent. on the value of the ores exported to France, and 5 per cent. upon the ores treated in Algeria; exports to all other destinations being entirely free. The concession consists—1, of the grant in perpetuity of the mines discovered, or which may hereafter be discovered in the Mouzaïas territory; 2, of the enjoyment for 99 years of all rights in the several lime and stone quarries, and of 216 hectares of arable land on the said territory; 3, in the possession of the village of Mouzaïa, built by the company (about 500 dwellings), manager's offices, magazines, usine, tool-shop, &c., depending upon them; and 4, in the possession of all the property in a very large works situated in France, and used for the copper foundry, called the Caronte Works, on the pool of the same name, in the commune of Martignes (Bouches du Rhone). These works have always possessed the privilege of manufacturing of the same name, in the commune of Martignes (Bouches du Rhone). These works have always possessed the privilege of manufacturing sulphuric acid and salts of soda. The buildings cover about 8000 metres by 6 hectares, the whole being thoroughly enclosed by walls. The works are approached by a quay connected with the Caronte Dock, and has a bridge which permits the shipment and unshipment of goods. In 1856, a report upon the mines was made by Mr. Archelaus Tregoning, and by Mr. Clung, a French engineer, in which they say — "Your mines have been scarcely touched, and they have always kept to the same spot; there is no doubt that in other parts of the concession, which remain virgin until this day, there will be discovered copper deposits as rich as were originally those which for the last ten years have been at work. An opportunity (says one of them) rarely occurs to make a report on the prosperity of a mine which, in my opinion, promises more than the copper mines of Mouzaïa. In conclusion, I confirm the opinion that I have already expressed to you, that the mines promise much, and that they will be of great value if the works are well carried out."

conclusion, I confirm the opinion that I have atteady expressed to you, that the mines promise much, and that they will be of great value if the works are well carried out."

Since this report the works have been conducted most disreputably—prosecutions have been directed against several, some have abscended, and some have been condemned: 6,000,000 frs. have been expended in mine works, materials, utensils, &c.; in the construction of the village of Mouzaïa; further, there has been expended upwards of 1,000,000 frs. in constructions, &c., at the metallurgic establishment at Caronte, a seaport of France, so that the total expense has been raised to more than 7,000,000 frs., yet the proprietors offer to cede the whole for 3,000,000 frs., and to give every facility for payment. Last year there was a little work done, and they raised 50 tons of ore per fortnight, the sales realising 10,000 frs., and gave 5000 frs. nett profit. The ore never remains on the floors, being no sooner raised than sold, whatever may be the quantity. The mines of Mouzaïa are known to be rich, and capable of yielding large quantities, and the concession is nearly 4 leagues long by 3 leagues wide. All the land is cultivated, and a single farm returns an annual rental of 2000 frs. The social capital of the society for working the Mouzaïa Mines is 6,000,000 frs., divided into 60,000 shares, to bearer of 100 frs. each, and has been expended almost entirely in constructions 100 frs. each, and has been expended almost entirely in constructions connected with the enterprise.

continuous distillation of deleterious tarry products, which by the draught of the tall factory chimney are carried, with all the other noxious products, into the cold atmosphere at the top of the stack, where they quickly condense and fall, to poison all within their reach. abstract of the paper read before the Social Science Congress will be given in our next.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OCT. 11.—There is nothing new to report respecting the Iron Trade here, dulness being the general characteristic in all its branches. Most of the iron required for immediate use, that is bars and plates, are got from Staffordshire and Whitehaven; but, of course, there can be no spirit in this trade, or any connected with it, until the settlement of the unhappy dispute. The iron-workers have not, as was expected, followed the example of the Consett men, by accepting the terms offered and the reason of this is, after a little reflection, obterms offered, and the reason of this is, after a little reflection, ob-The Consett men were literally starved in, as the whole dis-that is the Consett locality, is entirely dependent upon the orks. If the strike had continued there another week starvaironworks. tion on a large scale was inevitable, and bread riots would have occurred. All the other works are in better condition, as they are surrounded by engine works, chemical works, collieries, &c., and, consequently, the workmen support the men on strike to a great ex-tent. But this also will end, and the strike itself terminate in time, and its result will be more disastrous than anything of the kind

which has occurred here for many years.

The ironmasters have no intention whatever of starting their works except at the reduction, and they will take the present opportunity to make very important alterations in the mode of conducting their to make very important afterations in the mode of conducting unit business. It appears that at most of the works numerous small contractors have sprung up, and these men have earned fabulous sums. All this is to be remodelled, and the labour and wages of the men more equalised, so that it is difficult to state what the reduction may be in some cases; but it may safely be stated that the reduction will range from 10 to 30 per cent. The effect of all this will not be unfavourable, so far as the great body of the men is concerned; it will, indeed he favourable for their wages, will not be so dissimilar as indeed, be favourable, for their wages will not be so dissimilar as they have been. They will be more equalised, and some classes of the men will have a better chance of being fairly remunerated for their labour. With respect to the Coal Trade, the demand for best qualities continues good, and prices improving; and, should the ensuing winterprove severe, there is no doubt whatever that the price of coal will be very high. The demand for house, gas, and steam coal conwill be very high. The demand for house, gas, and steam coal continues good, but for coke and manufacturing coal is only flat.

The sinking of the deep shafts at the Harton new winning continue

The sinking of the deep shafts at the Harton new winning continues to progress, but, of course, as the depth is very great a long period must be occupied in these important works. The sinking of the second shaft at the important Ryhope Colliery is now considerably advanced, it being upwards of 100 fathoms down; when this new shaft is completed, and the works fully developed, this will be one of the most important concerns of the kind in the kingdom, as there is abundance of coal found in the royalties, lying in seams of great thickness. The sinking at the Wallsend new works continues to progress also, and these works are assuming more importance avery day.

nickness. The sinking at the Wallsend new works continues to proress also, and these works are assuming more importance every day.

A new railway is projected from Scotswood, on the Newcastle and
artisle line, to Scots Gap, on the Wansbeck line; a preliminary meeting has
en held, which was well attended, and there is every prospect that the project
lil be well supported. This line will be of great benefit to the landowners and
cupiers on the route, and it will also be of some importance to the mineral inrest, as it will pass along near the western edge of the coal measures of Northmberland—that is, near the western edge so far as the coal seams of Northmirland have as yet been worked; but, without doubt, a considerable quantity
minerals will be got on and near this route—that is, coal, lime, and iron ore;
that, on the whole, this branch will prove of some consequence in the future,
to only to the agriculturist, but also to proprietors and lessees of minerals. , on the whole, this branch will prove of some consequence in the future y to the agriculturist, but also to proprietors and lessees of minerals. Westbourne Ironworks, Stockton, have commenced to manu-

The Westbourne Ironworks, Stockton, have commenced to manufacture pudded bairs. The first pudded bail was shingled and rolled by Thos. Morran, force manager, in the presence of Mesars, John Holdsworth, Frederick G. Howarth, E. Howarth, A. Brown, and others. The works contain 14 pudding-furnaces and a 14-inch merchant bar mill; for the present they will manufacture best pudded bar and billets, until the starting of the 14-inch mill. The works were designed by and erected under the superintendence of Mr. John Holdsworth, the proprietor. There is one train of 18-inch rolls, and one 14-inch train rolls. Engines, 60-horse power. Two 10-ion hammers, adapted chiefly for light work, which is required for merchant bars. The engine and machinery were made by the eminent firm of Tannet and Walker, Leeds.

A number of the River Tyne Commissioners, and other gentlemen, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the trial of a Stone-Cutting Machine, recently erected in connection with the pier works. The trial, which was considered to be highly successful and satisfactory, created much interest, and we shall give full particulars of it in next week's Journal.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. NICHOLAS WOOD .- It has been suggested that the amount subscribed should be applied to the foundation of a scholarship, to be called "The Nicholas Wood Scholarship," open to the wholeof the young men of England who have completed their apprenticeships to the profession of colliery viewing; that such scholarship should be held for two years and that the candidates should be examined by three colliery viewers, appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of State. Viewed in respect to the career it intended to commemorate, nothing could be more appropriate; and we have reason to believe that such a course would meet with the cordial approval of the members of Mr. Wood's family.—Durham Advertiser.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

OCT. 11.-The Quarterly Meetings of the Iron Trade have been held Oct. 11.—The Quarterly Meetings of the Iron Trade have been held this week—at Wolverhampton yesterday, and to-day at Birmingham. The attendance at the former piace was rather small, and at the latter large. The result of these meetings is that the trade continues dull, with, perhaps, a shade of improvement. Buyers are withholding orders as far as possible; no large quantities are specified, and there is every reason to believe that the orders actually given out are strictly limited to urgent wants. There is, however, rather more doing. The amounts paid weekly in wages are now rather larger, and several makers report that they are doing somewhat more than they were. Still, four days' work a week would probably exceed the average of the district; and, as the bulk of the North of England ironworks are at a stand, it must be acknowledged that the prospects ironworks are at a stand, it must be acknowledged that the prospects of the trade are not very satisfactory, since the settlement of the dispute there would inevitably drain away some of the already feeble dispute there would inevitably drain away some of the already feeble currents of trade which serve just to keep this district moving. There are orders coming from the United States, but the amount is generally small, though the prospects as to the market are rather better. Pig-Iron shows no decided change. Fair hot-blast qualities are bought at from 3t. 12s. to 3t. 15s.; Shropshire cold-blast, at 5t., and hot-blast ditto, 4t.5s. Both the Birmingham and Wolverhampton meetings were attended by Mr. Jackson (of Jackson and Co., Gracechurch-street), who exhibited a working model of Bastier's Patent Chain-Pump, which has been frequently referred to in the Mining Journal. The model excited a great deal of interest, and the opinion was very generally expressed that the invention was well Mining Journal. The model excited a great deal of interest, and the opinion was very generally expressed that the invention was well worthy of attention. Mr. Jackson mentioned that they had now a pump at work in the North of England lifting water from a depth of 500 yards, and working satisfactorily. Mr. Baker, the Government Mine Inspector, submitted his proposed alteration in the Special Rules, but no change was determined upon.

Efforts are being mode to restore activity to a Colliers' Union in

Efforts are being made to restore activity to a Colliers' Union in South Staffordshire, which after the late disastrous strike became a benefit society. Two persons from Lincolnshire have addressed meetings with this view, but the attendance has been hitherto small. The Hardware Trades keep dull, and the failure of a Wolverhampton bardware trades keep dull, and the failure of a Wolverhampton bardware trades the second states of the second states and the second states are second sources.

ton hardware merchant has been announced this week, which, however, is not to be regarded as an evidence of general weakness in the trade, as it had been previously considered a not improbable event. Some departments, as nuts and bolts, handles, and railway

event. Some departments, as nuts and bolts, handles, and railway plant generally, show an improvement, but a considerable portion of the men are on short time in the hardware manufactories.

Frequent allusions have been made to the vile efforts of persons to damage the credit of banking companies and other large commercial concerns. The perpetrator of some attempts of this description, designed to injure the reputation of Lloyd's Banking Company of Birmingham, has been brought to light. He proves not to be a seculative "bear," but an irate Birmingham butcher. His name is Thomas Aliday, seventy-two years old, and banked with Messrs. Lloyd prior to the firm merging into a joint-stock company, and received advances. To secure these he signed the cheques, payable to him by the guardians on account of a contract to supply meat to the workhouse, which were to be paid to Messrs. Lloyds by the elerk of the board. He afterwards sought to get these cheques paid to himself, on which Messrs. Lloyds closed the account, paying him a small balance due to him. This appears to have ansered him beyond all bounds. Though he had a family depending, on him he closed his business, and began to insult and defame Mr. L. S. Lloyd, and on the firm

anonymous letters—one to a gentleman of influence in Waisail, where the company established a branch, and one to a director of the Leamington Bank, which they took up, denouncing the company as insolvent, and its formation as a swindle. He had previously been brought before the magistrates for defamation, and allowed to get off by appolgising; but this vile renewal of his hostility could not be brooked, and on Tuesday he was committed for trial. His solicitor said he appeared to be labouring under an hallucination, as he insisted that Messrs. Lloyd had treated him very badly, though it did not appear in what way. The company stands very high in this district.

The report of Mr. Baker, Factory Inspector, in whose district Staffordshire lies, is very favourable as to the operation of the Acts in the Potterles. Almost every breath of opposition to them here is now hushed, and it is felt that in a few years the Acts will work wonders in improving the physical, intellectual, and, doubtless, also the moral character of the potters. It seems probable that next session will see the Acts extended to the iron and hardware trades.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, OCT. 10.—Excessive quietness is the characteristic of the Pig-Iron market for the last two days, with no business to report in warrants. The nominal price is 54s, 6d., with a disposition rather to sell for immediate cash. Last week we noticed a large increase in the stocks of pig-iron in store here, but the inference to be drawn is not that the quantity of iron throughout Scotland is in excess of the quantity held same time last year, as the makers' stocks were not included in last year's estimate, while this year it is well known that makers have next to no stock on hand. The state of matters throughout Scotland is thus summarily given in the Quarterly Circular throughout Scotland is thus summarily given in the Quarterly Circular of Messrs. Swan Brothers, just issued:—

Total stocks in Scotland, Dec. 25, 1865, as per the official estimate of Committee 552,000

Total stocks on September 30, 1866—
In the hands of the makers at outports, as per returns Tons 62,882
In the stores of Connal and Co. Tons 363,549

Forth and Clyde Canal Company 43,042
In store at Ardrossan 66=406,657=469,539

The alterations in the stocks of Carron, Calder, and Govan pig-iron are not included in the above figures. There are 2716 tous of English brands in the stores of the Forth and Clyde Canal Company. According to arrangement, our makers have bound themselves not to put more than 92 furnaces in blast up till March 27.

This gives the total decrease of stock in the nine months past at 82,461 tons, a sum nearly equal to the decrease in the shipments to date; and the total deliveries into store and from store are also given in detail since Dec. 25, 1865; but in our last we calculated the quantities in store at the corresponding periods of 1865 and 1866, which showed the increase we then noted. The pig-iron market may be said to be rather more flaccid than firm in tone, and it has need of a period of convalescence. Till 100,000 tons of warrants, or, perhaps, more are taken off the market there will be periodical seasons of a period of convalescence. Till 100,000 tons of warrants, or, perhaps, more, are taken off the market there will be periodical seasons of relapse, the days of the former disease, known by the name of "the rig," par excellence. The shipments are again on the decline, and for the week just ended they were only 9450 tons, while in the same week of 1865 they reached 12,320 tons, which makes the total decrease on the year now amount to 83,625 tons. The market was better in tone to-day, and a few lots are reported at 54s. 6d. to 54s. 74d. cash; closing, buyers, 54s. 74d.; sellers, 54s. 9d. The malleable iron trade is brisker, and orders are more plentiful for common bars, nailrods, and miscellaneous iron, but shipbuilding iron is in limited demand, the trade on the Clyde being very slack, and plate-mills, in many cases, are standing still. The prices of all kinds are in favour of purchasers.

of purchasers.

The partial rise in Coals last week—that is to say, the advance in The partial rise in Coals last week—that is to say, the advance in the best kinds—has rather slackened the demand for these qualities, and increased the orders of the owners of second and third class pits. However, there is no lull, with good shipments for the season of the year—30,600 tons being the quantity for the week just ended, whereas in the same week last year the amount was 20,276 tons. The colliers working for the ironmasters have received an advance of 6d. a-day on their wages, and in the Larkhall district the men have agreed to work 11 days in the forthight, which is an increase of a day in the work 11 days in the fortnight, which is an increase of a day in the two weeks. It is reported here that Messrs. Merry and Cunninghame are about to try the experiment of bringing miners from Cornwall, as there can be no doubt that labour is getting very scarce in the mining district from various causes. districts from various causes.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

RMPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES,

Oct. 11.—If anything, there is a slight improvement to report in
the South Wales Iron Trade; and, whilst the various establishments
of the district continue to be fairly at work, both masters and men
are buoyed up with the hope that operations during the winter months
will be carried on with a tolerably fair amount of activity. Certainly the amount of orders at present in hand do not warrant such
a conclusion, but the nature of the enquiries from the markets at home
and abyond justifies the belief that the winter trade will be moderately good. In consequence of the long depression with which the In consequence of the long depression with which the rately good. iron trade has been afflicted, any little improvement that takes place is the more noticeable, and infuses a feeling of hope; hence the feeling of confidence which exists in the district, induced by present operations and the somewhat encouraging prospects of the future. Although South Wales has not suffered to such an extent as the other iron-producing districts of the kingdom from the late financial crisis and in page of which it was he stated that there has not been —and in proof of which it may be stated that there has not been a failure of any importance—still the ironmasters of the district have been considerable losers; in fact, one firm suffered to the extent of over 300,000t. Despite, however, this depressing state of things, the ironmasters tided over the difficulties which beset them, and kept their works fairly going, showing at once their own financial stability over 300.000L and the soundness of the principle upon which they conducted business. And here it might be remarked that during last month there was cleared out for the foreign markets from the local ports no less than 16,649 tons of iron.

than 16,649 tons of iron.

With respect to home transactions, business is infused with a little more activity. Although buyers are not purchasing to the extent it was anticipated they would when the Bank rate fell to 4½ per cent., they exhibit a greater desire to place orders, and as stocks are low, and many public companies are suffering from the want of iron, a better home trade, doubtless, will shortly set in. In the foreign trade, America and the Continent attracts most attention, from the fact that the requirements of the markets of both those quarters are known to be somewhat heavy. The advices from New York conknown to be somewhat heavy. The advices from New York con-tinue to be of an eveouraging character, and there is evidently a stronger in-clination to enter more largely into negociations, whilst during the past fort. clination to enter more largely into nes, ociations, whilst during the past fortnight some good orders have been placest. There is also an improvement in
transactions on continental account, and future prospects are hopeful. From
British North America a few of the spring delivery orders have made their appearance, and others are likely soon to follow. Business with the other markets
is in about the same state as last reported. For pig-iron purchasers are limited,
and trade is very duit, with quotations a trifle easier. There is a good demand
for tin-plates, and the works are pretty well engaged. Prosp. cts are reassuring, and prices well maintained. Steam coal proprietors are well off for orders
on foreign account; and as the dry weather appears to have set in, it is thought
the exports for the present month will be much in excess of those for September.
There is an active trade doing in Welsh steam on inland account, and increased
quantities are being sent to Birkenhead and the London markets. In house
qualities there is a better business doing, and the coasting trade is more active.
Although the emigration feeling among the miners of this district has completely died away, it may not be uninteresting to note that during the past few
weeks several old miners have returned home from America, and they state that
things in the United States are anything but encouraging. The fact is, labour
is scarce, and labourers are abundant everywhere in the "new country," whilst
strikes are of very common occurrence, and the cost of living dear.

Towards the end of the crisis Messra, Snead and Co., bankers, of
Chepstow, suspended payment, caused mainly by a person closely connected with
when the desired and contract of the contract of the firm any large in forward energy is a contract of the firm any large in forward energy is a contract of the firm any large in forward energy is a contract.

Chepatow, suspended payment, caused mainly by a person closely connected with the head of the firm paying in forged acceptances. At the meeting of creditors it was determined to wind-up the affair, and Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Carre, and Mr. Higgins were appointed liquidators, with a committee of management. These gentlemen have so ably managed the estate that they have announced

much exceeding the expectations of the creditors.

The Gelynog Liantwit Colliery Company (Limited) winding-up case was brought before Mr. Hail, the chief clerk to Vice-Chancellor Stuart, this morning, in order to obtain the judge's sanction for the sale of a portion of the company's property. The requisite order was made.

The Argoed Colliery Company (Limited) case was heard the same day. Messrs. Blakeley and Beswich applied, and the application was assented to, that the provisional liquidator might be authorised to employ a solicitor, and advertise his appointment in the Gazette and other newspapers. In the Nant Colliery Company (Limited), which is in course of liquidation, the property of the company was stated to be worth about 10,001, but subject to mortgages to the extent of 4000t. The amount likely at any one time to come to the hands of the liquidator was stated to be 200t.; and he was ordered to give security for that amount.

but subject to mortgages to the calculator was stated to be 2001; and he was ordered to give security for that amount.

The Clydach Iron Company (Limited) creditors have been invited by circular to a meeting at Hereford on Monday next. The principal charcholders are men of high position; and, although charces are paid-up, it is believed that all the creditors will ultimately be paid in full.

In consequence of a dispute a short time since, the puddlers, ballers, &c., employed at the Pontymole fromworks struck work. The cause of dispute was stated to be the refusal of the men to work an inferior quality of thon at the current prices for superior descriptions of iron. It is satisfactory to state that an amicable arrangement has been effected, and it is satisfactory to state that an amicable arrangement has been effected, and the work of the men on strike have resumed work.

In the Mining Journal of Sept. 15 appeared the gratifying intelligence that the Upper Forest Iron and Tin Works, which has been lying telling gence that the Upper Forest Iron and Tin Works, which has been lying telling

genee that the Upper Forest Iron and Tin Works, which has been typing intelligence that the Upper Forest Iron and Tin Works, which has been typing the last eight years, had been leased for a term of 60 years to Messrs, Morgan Lewis, Evans, and Jones. Those gentlemen, it is confidently stated, intend to commence operations at the tin works in the course of next week, un which occasion a demonstration on a large scale will take place in honour of theeren. It is not unlikely but that the blast-furnaces, which are three of the finest in South Wales, will shortly be blown-in.

South Wales, will shortly be blown-in.

Messrs. Griffiths and Thomas, of Newport, the new contractors for the Merthyr sewerage, commenced operations last week. According to the terms of the contract, the whole of the works will have to completed within 18 months from the time the contract was entered into.

The branch railway connecting the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny section of the London and North-Western system with Beanfort and Ebbw Vale is again being proceeded with, and it is intended to push the work forward vigorously. Arrangements are also in progress for carrying out the works of the Brynmawr and Blaenavon Railway, the bill for which was obtained last session. This line will be also connected with the London and North-Western system, so that by means of it and the Beaufort and Ebbw Vale branch the whole of the iron and coal works lying to the west and east of Monnoentshire will have the advantage of direct narrow-gauge communication with the North of England.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The following are the re-

| | spanding month of 180 | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| EXPORTS OF COAL | Sont 1see | |
| | | |
| Newbort | ****** 29.487 ***** | 90.000 |
| Owansea | 44.004 | 40 000 |
| SHIPMENTS COASTWISE. | Sant 1900 | ****** 8,772 |
| Cardiff | Tons 59.503 | Sept., 1865. |
| Newbort | ****** 49.218 | en non |
| Swansea | 18,986 | 91 010 |
| Lianelly | 11,176 | 27.994 |
| If also exported during the mo- | nth of September 9077 | tone of Inon and |

Cardiff also exported during the month of September 9977 tons of iron and 363 tons of patent fuel; Newport, 6186 tons of iron; and Swansea, 1886 tons of lon and 7764 tons of patent fuel. Of the iron exported from Cardiff 1575 tons were sent to New York, 1463 tons to Kurrachee, 1436 tons to Gottenburg, 1360 tons to Scientific and 1249 tons to Batteriance. Of the iron cleared out from Newport 2000 tons went to New York, 1680 tons to Halifax, U.S., 1316 tons to tronstain, and 700 tons to Hayanah. 2000 tons went to New Yo.

Mr. John L. Pott, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who was recently in

cronstact, and 129 tons to Baltimore. Of the Iron cleared out from Newport 2000 tons went to New York, 1800 tons to Halliag, U.S., 1316 tons to Crosstain, and 700 tons to Havannah.

Mr. Both L. Pott, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who was recently in South Wales, has written the following letter to an American friend, Mr. Burd Patterson: we have been requested to publish this commination, and, as containing the views of a practical man, it will be perused with interest by the readers of the Mining Journal:—

**Xant-y-Gio, South Wales, Aug. 26.— I have all this week been engaged in vibiling the principal ironworks in this part of the country. There is a chain of large works running from this point east, in the following order:—Nant-y-Gio to Yale, Tredegar, Rhymney, Dowlais, and Cyfarthfa. From Nant-y-Gio to Everathia a boott 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the about 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the about 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the about 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the about 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the about 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the about 12 miles. There are other large from works included in the works, and roiling mills to make all the produce of these furn, the Nanty-Gio works, and roiling mills to make all the produce of these furn, and the works and roiling mills to make all the produce of these furn, and of as good a quality. The celebrated "spotted vein," as it is called here, is only about 4 in, thick, and in the slate above it are a few scattered bails of ore, which, including the 4 in, will give only 10 in, of solid ore in 5 ft. of mining, of this wein of ore, and in the slate above it are a few scattered bails of ore, which, including the 4 in, will give only 10 in, of solid ore in 5 ft. of mining, of this wein of ore, and in the slate above it are a few scattered bails of ore, which, the language of the works and the scattered bails o

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

OCT. 11 .- The general state of trade in North Derbyshire continues active, but there is every appearance of a storm at no distant date. The ironworks are kept fully going, but, as the ironstone miners at the Hopewell pit received 28 days' notice to leave on Saturday last, the prosperity which has so long attended the workmen belonging to the Staveley Iron and Coal Company is evidently about to depart. There is a good business being done at the Clay Cross Collieries, and the heavy tonnage which for a considerable time past has been for-There is a good business being done at the Clay Cross Collieries, and the heavy tonnage which for a considerable time past has been forwarded to London and the South is fully maintained, the quantity sent to the metropolis alone averaging nearly 1000 tons for every working day. At the Devonshire Silkstone Colliery, Mr. Pease is a ctively pushing forward the top works, and expects to have all finished shortly after Christmas. At present they are drawing to some small extent, and have got a number of their coke-ovens in work. The Cobnar Wood Colliery remains in the same state in which it has been for a considerable time past, and so far there has been nothing heard of the now company which it was expected would take to the concern. It will doubtless, therefore, still be in the hands of the Finance Company, who are the mortgages, and whose endeavours to sell have been very unsuccessful. The speculation has turned out most disastrous for the shareholders, although it was inaugurated by a flourish of trumpets of more than ordinary londness. As all the money has been sunk, the shareholders have long since bid adicu to all thoughts of ever getting anything back.

The successful endeavours of the Yorkshire Miners' Association to form a Union in Derbyshire appears likely to lead to one of the most sovers struggles between capital and labour which has been witnessed or some very past. The manager of the Staveley Company some time since addressed the workmen, and pointed out to them the advantages they had long enjoyed under the firm, and wished them to renounce the idea of joining the Union, assuring them that he should do all that laid in his power to promote their interests. He also noticed the frequent interruptions to trade and to the good understanding which should extab tetween employers and employed by Trades' Unions, which should extab tetween employers and employed by Trades' Unions, anything seles. Notwithstanding such appeals, the men determined to join the Union, and in this decision they were warmly seconded

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the ider ring rice was taken, and at the present time nearly 3000 of the Staveley miners are rice was taken, and at the present time nearly 3000 of the Staveley miners are rice was taken, and at the present time nearly 3000 of the Staveley miners are green of the Union. They have been desired not to give cause for any disgreen of the Union. They have been desired not to give cause for any disgreen that the the company, as before stated, is one of the largest in the same and the disgreen of the largest in the same and the

bottom, and the company above siluded to are about having some still larger ones put up.

The Coal Trade of South Yorkshire continues in the same state of satisfy which has characterised it for a considerable time past. In Silkstone base coal and nuts the demand was scarcely even outer, the London and South Coanty markets taking a large tonnage, whilst no inconsiderable quantity is being forwarded into Lancashire and other places for locomotive and other purchases. Barusley "hards" and "softs" also find a ready sale, and so brisk has tisen that of neither qualities is there any stacked, or likely to be, until the cleaking of the Northern ports for the season, and the laying up of the steamers played the continuation of the same should be supported to Hull and Grimsby for exportation to the Baltic. For Lancashire works a hull and Lincolnshire Railway. Coke, most of which is now made from slack and smudge, meets with a ready market, and all that is made finds inmediate sale. The works abutting on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent continge busy, but several of the furnaces are out of black, owling to repairs.

During the past week circumstances have arisen in the South York-

functions busy, but several of the furnaces are out of blast, owing to repairs.
During the past week circumstances have arisen in the South Yorkshire district which are calculated to produce a very unfavourable
impression on the minds of the men not connected with the Union; shire district which are calculated to produce a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the men not connected with the Union; indeed, it would appear that the Minera' Association is complete master of the situation, and is in a position to enforce any demands which it feels inclined to make. In fact, it is generally admitted that the association has achieved a most important victory, and it must be credited with bearing its honours very meekly. It will, perhaps, be remembered that the men belonging to the extensive collieries of Messrs. Newton, Cambers, and Co., at Chapeltown, were out of strike for upwards of nine months, for a uniform increase of 5 per cent. In their wages. After being out so long, the frue conceded the demand, and it was arranged that the men should resume work on Nept. 18. On the morning of that day, the old hands went to one of the pits, and, seeing a number of the "black slicep" there, assaulted several of these shalles eriously injured, one man having two of his rils broken. Consequently, warrants were taken out, and seven of the principal taken into custody during last Friday night. Next morning all the men refused to descend to work unless the men taken into custody were admitted to hall. Strange to state, the "firm" sgreed to what was asked, and the men were liberated from the Barnsley lock-up on Saturday night. Stranger still, see then it has been agreed that the warrants shall be withdrawn. It has not transpired whether the man who worked for the firm when others had refused to do so, and had two of his ribs broken for so doing, has received any compensation; but it may be he has volunteered himself a victim at the shrine of peace. The effect will be to show the non-Union men that there is no protection from violence except by belonging to the Union, as the masters appear unable to destine the union of the control of the control of the manager of one of the largest concentrate in the same of the work of the men as it has been for the men as thas been of the masters—to give 21

to consideration. So much for demands and concessions.

The neighbourhood of Barnsley has been in a state of considerable eitement during the week owing to the apprehension of Mr. John Clarkson itellife, late manager of the North Gawber Collieries, on a charge of embezzieth. His defalcations are stated to amount to about 50001. On Monday last was brought before the sitting magistrate at Barnsley, and remanded until soday next. On an application of the prisoner's counsel, the magistrate said at he should require ball in the sum of 10,0001. to allow hinto have his liberty till the day of hearing. Up till to-day ball has not been accepted. Mr. Sutmerly has caused general regret.

The Peak Forest Mines annual meeting was held on Wadnesday.

iffe is very respectably connected, and the position in which he has proceed inself has caused general regret.

The Penk Forest Mines annual meeting was held on Wednesday, the Star Hotel. Sheffield, Mr. Pitt in the chair. During the past twelve grafts 171 tons of ore had been sold, realising 2150., the greater part of which ad been raised during the past six months. The records and traditions of the heas to its rich westerly bearing are fully borne out, and patent to all who are examined the lode; and as the westerly run of the vein is all but unlified, the shareholders may now be congratulated on the perseverance they are evinced throughout in prosecuting the undertaking to a point when ample curas for the outlay may be confidently expected, more especially as there is full staff of hands in relays engaged, from the want of which inconvenience as been experienced.

been experienced. It the Smalley Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mr. Philip Potter, the set of the Rutland Colliery, at likeston, was fined 10% and costs for not have given notice to the Inspector of the district (Mr. Thomas Evans) of an accitin his colliery, by which a man was killed on August 8. His underviewer, a Smith, was ordered to pay expenses for not having put up a notice signal, coots that he had examined the workings.

John Smith, was ordered to pay expenses for not having put up a notice signal, to denote that he had examined the workings.

Messrs, John Brown and Co., Atlas Works, Sheffield, have forwarded weral hundred tons of the 9-in., 6-in., and other descriptions of armour-plates of chatham, to be used in plating the Iron-clad rigate Hereules, 1200-horse power, noise construction at the dockyard. The plates are of rolled iron, and those of this, in thickness are the largest ever yet manufactured for an English Iron-clad, ulthough plates of 13 in. In thickness have been rolled by the same firm for the usalan Government. Additional machinery, of a mord powerful description has any ever used in the Dockyard, has recently been set up for planing, bendag, boring, and otherwise preparing the plates in readiness for their being cited to the vessel's side.

In July, 1865, Messrs, Briggs, of the Whitwood and Methley Col. In July, 1865, Messrs. Briggs, of the Whitwood and Methley Colleries, near Leeds, converted their business into a limited liability company. This, however, was not the only change they made. To adopt their own words, they endeavoured to see "whether or not it was possible to unite two great interests which so frequently clash, and which are said to be antagonistic to each other—capital and labour." With this view, the company made a new arrangement with their workpeople. It was first decided that they should pay a rate of wages equal to the average rate of the district. In the next place, they determined upon paying sectian dividend (supposing it to be earned) to the shareholders, and this was first at 10 per cent. In the third place, they agreed if the profits exceeded 10 per cent. In the third place, they agreed if the profits exceeded 10 per cent. upon the capital the excess should be divided equally between the shareholders and the workpeople: the latter receiving their proportion in the form of a percentage upon their wages. Upon this principle the company has been conducted; and, as was stated in last week Journal, at the request of the workpeople, the shareholders, workmen, and friends met "to celebrate the successful comple Appearance upon their wages. Upon this principle the company has been conducted; and as stated in last week Journal, at the request of the workpeople, the shareholders wages. Upon their principle the company and the workpeople has the principle of co-operative partnership the shareholders are stated in the west periciple of co-operative partnership the shareholders are stated in the west periciple of co-operative partnership the shareholders have received 12 per cent. Instead of 10, the arrangement between the company and its workpeople has proved in the precise satisfactory. The shareholders have received 12 per cent. Instead of 10, the arrangement between the company and its workpeople has proved in the precise satisfactory. The shareholders have received 12 per cent. Instead of 10, the collegy, the dividend he had received was larger than any he had received the full benefit which has been divided by way of bonus, amongst the workmen; and were called upon to mention the most unsatisfactory. The dividend he had received was larger than any he had received the full benefit which has resulted from this new arrangement. One of the employers and employed—considerable as it is—does not, however, represent the configuration of the week called upon to mention the most unsatisfactory. The shareholders have received the satisfactory in the most properous of previous years. The actual money gain, both the most properous of previous years. The actual money gain, both the most properous of previous years. The actual money gain, both the following the configuration of the week and the state of the week and the configuration of the properous of the state of the sate of the sate of the sate of the state of the week lided of the week lided of the week lided of the week lided to the week lided of the week lided of

we are told, has changed all this. As we have seen, the shareholders' dividend of 12 per cent, under the new system presents an agreeable contrast to the former proprietors' dividend of 3 or 4 per cent, under the old system. Not only so, but there have been no strikes or other difficulties between employers and workmen. On this point we once more quote Mr. Hughes:—"Economy had been largely practised during the year; greater care had been used in the work; the business has been made, as it were, self-conducting; and, above all, profound peace had existed amongst all employed at the collieries. He might safely say that whilst things went on as this did at present, there would be no more trouble about strikes amongst all concerned with Briggs and Company." A working collier, one Joseph Pyrah, gave similar testimony. In his own simple way, he said "he had known much of strikes and lock-outs, and had fought hard for labour, and contended again and again for a fair day's works. As soon as that scheme had been propounded to him he said he would throw his own soul into it, and do what he could for its success. What he had done he did not regret. A great deal of a blue had been thrown upon them, but they had a tangible proof of their success in the dividends they carried in their pockets. So far as the scheme had gone he believed it to be the best out. It was the first of the kind, and his conviction was that the company would succeed through the union between masters and workmen."

How Colliery Explosions are Caused.—A case came before the Huddersfield magistrates on Saturday, which tended to show how colliery explosions may be caused in cases where there is great loss of life and no one is left to explain what was the immediate cause of the disaster. Jasper Brook, a miner, for 13 years employed in a colliery at Fieldhouse, near Huddersfield, belonging to Mr. E. Brooke, was charged with having unscrewed the top of his safety-lamp and worked in the pit with a naked light, contrary to the regulations of the colliery. He pleaded "Guilty." It appeared that he was working in the pit within 10x4rds of a place which was considered dangerous on account of the gas, and where the ordinary danger signals were placed, and he unfastened he top of his safety-lamp and worked with a naked light, although there were in the pit at the time no less than 67 men and boys, whose lives he thus placed in jeopardy. A short time ago some colliers from the same pit were fined for a similar offence; and now, at the request of Mr. Dransfield, who prosecuted, the Bench sentenced the defendant to one month simprisonment, without the option of paying a fine, and observed that a repetition of the offence would lead to the offender being sent to prison for three months.

imiliar offence; and now, at the request of Mr. Dransfield, who prosecuted, the Bench sentenced the defendant to one moth's imprisonment, without the option of paying a nine, and observed that a repetition of the offence would lead to the offence being sent to prison for three months.

NEW PROCESS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.—White lead is one of the staple products of almost first necessity. It has long been in use as the basis of nearly all the pigments employed in oil painting, few, if any, of the colouring bodies having the qualities that are required for painting in oil; and although, from its susceptibility to discoloration on the slightest contact with sulphuretted hydrogen, and also from its poisonous character, substitutes for it have been eagerly sought after, as yet nothing has been found to supersede it. Anhydrous oxide or sinc has to a certain extent been introduced, but does not appear to make any way. It has not an equal covering entity with carbonate of lead; but its chief defect with the oil, while of the offered of the contract of the contract of the contract with the oil, while of some of the contract with the oil, while of some of the contract with the oil, while of some of the contract with the oil, while of some of the contract with the oil, while of some of the contract with the contract of th

IMPROVING MINERAL AND OTHER PIGMENTS.—A very ingenious mode of improving the brilliancy of pigments, by changing their mechanical qualities and freeing them from gaseous and other impurities, has been patented by Mr. STUART GWYNN, of New York. He first prepares a bath of oil, superheated steam, of other suitable field, in which the pigments to be treated can be stirred and heated, during which heated air, gases, or vapours are injected into them. The heat required will vary with the pigment under treatment. Carmine requires the least, say 100° Fabr., while some require 1000° or more. Oxide of sinc, if heated much above 500°, rapidly becomes yellow. The carbon colours require about 600°, sulphate and carbonate of lead require about 800°, and the iron oxides and some other metallic paints about 1000° or over. Practice will enable the expert, after a few tests, to obtain with certainty the best results. The pigment is now removed to a pneumatic, hydrostatic, or mechanical press, and subjected to a concentrating power of from 2 to 8 tons per inch of area. This concentration is effected either in elastic bags or in very strong cylindrical vessels, or by preference in open-ended steel tubes, out of which the pigment will be discharged, after the manner of maccaroni.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—An invention has been provisionally spe-IMPROVING MINERAL AND OTHER PIGMENTS.-A very ingenious

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. G. R. Malherre, of the trokay. Liege, according to which it is proposed to employ atmospheric air charged with vapour of votatile hydrocarbon, such as are prepared from earth oil or petroleum. He employs a vessel, in which are placed a number of shelves, supporting wicks or like absorbent matching, such as corton or sponge. The hydrocarbon is poured in at the top of the vessel on to the upper shelf, from which it descends to the others. This vessel is immersed in a cistern of water, which is kept tepid conveniently, by means of a gas flame. All is forced into the vessel by suitable machinery, and is caused to pass over the wicks, and thus the air becomes fully charged with the vessel leads the gas to the burners. The amount of hydrocarbon vapour supplied to the air becomes fully charged with the vessel leads the gas to the burners. The amount of hydrocarbon vapour supplied to the air becomes fully charged with the vessel leads the gas to the burners. The amount of hydrocarbon vapour supplied to the air becomes fully charged with the vessel leads the gas to the burners. The amount of hydrocarbon vapour supplied to the air to render it inflammable; as suitable pipe or pipes connected with the vessel leads the gas to the burners. The amount of hydrocarbon vapour supplied to the air to render it inflammable; each be adjusted either by regulating by a cock, the air to render it inflammable; except only regulating the size of the flame which heats the water-cistern.

Motive Power — Mr. Victor Passoury of Posic

Memorial to the late Nicholas Wood, Esq.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE NICHOLAS WOOD, Esq.—
A PUBLIC MEETING of the COAL TRADE and others will be HELD in the Neville Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on SATTRADY, October 13, 1866, at Twelve o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the best mode of applying the Fund; and also to decide as to the nature of the Memorial to be erected.

JOHN TODD, Hon. Sec., Hetton-le-Hole, Fence Houses.

Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street.

R. PERCY, F.R.S., WILL COMMENCE A COURSE OF FIFTY LECTURES on METALLURGY, at the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JEHMYN STREET, on MONDAY next, the 18th October, at half-past Eleven, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Monday, at the same hour. Fee for the course, £4.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the OFFICES of the LEVANT UNITED MINES and DEAN PRIOR SLATE QUARRY COMPANIES will be REMOVED on and after Saturday, October 13th instant, to more convenient premises, at 12, NORTH BUILDINGS, ELDON STREET, FINSBURY, near the Broad-street Terminus.

By order of the committee,

GEORGE CARNE, Manager.

139, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., 10th October, 1866.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),—The Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited) are PREPARED to ENTER into NEGOTIATIONS for the DISPOSAL of the company's mines, consisting of the Gurtavallig Copper Mine sett, situated on the shores of Bantry Bay, County of Cork. These mines are the nearest in point of position to the celebrated Berchaven Mines, and offer the strongest inducements for the judicious investment of capital.
Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

THE CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—
NOTICE OF CALL.—FIFTH CALL OF 25 PER SHARE, MAKING 235
PER SHARE PAID.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the
Cwt-y-Bugail Slate Company (Limited) have this day made a CALL of FIVE
POUNDS PER SHARE on the shares in their Company, payable on the 24th inst., at Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., London; or Messrs. Williams and Co.,
Chester, Bangor, and Carnarvon. Shareholders are, therefore, requested, on or
before that date, to pay the amounts on the shares of which they are the registered proprietors.

Bangor, October 1, 1866.

THE WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of the above company, held at their offices, 113, Grafton-street, Dublin, on Saturday, the 6th October, 1866, EDWARD WRIGHT, LL.D., in the chair,
The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the common seal of the company was affixed to the register of shareholders.
The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:—
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by THOMAS GEOGHEGAN, Esq., and resolved:—
That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended lst September, 1886, be received and adopted.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by CHARLES HENRY CHAYTOR, Esq., and resolved:—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Charles Henry Chavtor, Esq., and resolved:—

That a dividend of 18s, per share, free of income tax, be declared for the half-year ended 1st September, 1866, payable to the proprietors now registered in the books of the company, on 15th October instant.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by the High Sheriff, Richard Martin, Esq., and resolved unanimously:—

That John Burton, Esq., and Charles Henry Chaytor, Esq., be re-elected directors of the company.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Octavits O'Brien, and resolved:—

That Robert Callwell, Esq., and Thomas Worthington, Esq., be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

WM. S. KILDAHL, Secretary.

Moved by Robert O'Brien, Esq., and seconded by Marcus Hughes, Esq., and resolved:—

That a special vote of thanks be accorded to the Chairman and directors for their great attention to, and successful management of, the affairs of the company.

WE B.R. WA D.G.E. A.N.D. C.O.

MEBB, WADGE, AND CO., cocupying as they do a central position in the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the tutmost correctness and punctuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.

The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

The personal attention of the Twange may be always refreshed.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT the Mr. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice of the respectability of, Messrs, Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) gives rise to.—Stradbrook Hall, June 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

CAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, who has just returned from Brazil, and who has spent eighteen years in gold mining in Brazil, New Granada, &c., now OFFERS himself to INSPECT any MINES in or out of Great Britain. Capt. ROBERTS would have no objection to a permanent situation.—Address, Hotel, Schull, co. Cork, Ireland.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders prepared by the debt of the country of promptly attended to.

COMPANIES—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS IS NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS of CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES. CANALS, TRAMWAYS. &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS of MACHINERY for MINING and OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.

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MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

M. R. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and
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INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING

EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., DEALERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.

MR. RICHARD TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

MR. THOMAS TREDINNICK, SCRIVENER.

OFFICES,-ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON. The business hitherto conducted at 78, Lombard-street is transferred to the

Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

PANISH COAL MINES TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN THE
PROVINCE OF ASTURIAS, SPAIN, comprising:—
1st.—About 500 HECTARES (1200 acres) OF COAL MINE; 30 exploitable beds
gras and demi-gras coal, whose average depth is 30 centimetres (about 2% feet).
Exploitation without wells, beds of 45° inclination.
Two stations and 21 miles of railway leading to the Port of Gijon. Coal washing-machine, set in motion by steam-power, buildings, lands, materials, transport means, preparatory work, &c.
2d.—About 450 HECTARES (1080 acres) OF IRON MINE, oligiste colitique, whose yield is 45 per cent. Purple ore of Belgium. Open air exploitation by
two principal beds, whose depth is about 7 yards.
Excellent basement for the establishment of forges and glass-works. Great
facility of payment.

Excellent Describer 101 and 101 facility of payment.

Apply—At Paris, to Mr. Becker, 95, Rue de Feuillantines; at Sama de Langreo, Asturias, Spain, to Mr. Didor, manager, who is disposed to take at least a quarter of the undertaking.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in the very best part of the coal field of South Wales (the property of Morgan Thomas, Esq.), EIGHTY ACRES of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, with the farm-house, stabling, and other buildings suitable for farming purposes. The Taff Vale Railway runs through the centre of the property, which is most advantageous for soilierty purposes. Underneath it abounds with the best steam and other coals, and it is within 16 miles of the town of Cardiff, one of the best markets in the world for coal. Three pits have been sunk to prove the measures of the seams, which are most valuable. The price of this most valuable property is only £3500. The farm is let at £45 a year, and £1000 can be left on morigage by the present owner.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. BURFIELD, Roath, Cardiff.

EAD AND BLENDE SETT, CORNWALL.—The undersigned is authorised to OFFER a VALUABLE LEAD AND BLENDE SETT to an approved company, who would explore the lodes and work vigorously. One of the lodes has been worked to the 55 fm. level, and has yielded large quantities of good quality blende and some lead. The set is extensive, and would be leased to an eligible company on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. Jacob Olver, St. Mewda, St. Austell, Cornwall.

CHINA-CLAY SETT TO BE LET, on advantageous terms.

The clay is first-class.—Apply to Mr. W. D. King, solicitor, Camelford,

GTEAM ENGINES FOR SALE:—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS: 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14 ton fly-wheel, with 9 ton BOILER; 18-inch CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, whim cage, and 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22A, Austinfriars, London.

FOR SALE,—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE OR TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, of 7-horse power; has reversing gear; with or without pit winding drum.—Apply to Barrows and Carmichael, Portable Engin Works, Banbury, Oxon.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE, L viz.—a 20-horse, by Kobey and Co., and a 6-horse, both in good working order; and four others, out of repair.—Apply to Messrs. MEAD and Co., 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

A NALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c.,

ANALYTICAL and COSSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER (Author of "Petroleum and Its Products," &c.),

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erection superintended.

Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

PATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—INVENTORS lesirous to SECURE INVENTIONS and DESIGNS by PATENT or REGISTRA TION, may obtain ADVICE and INFORMATION by applying to Mr. HENRY Wemb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng., Consulting Patent, Registration, and Copy right Agent, 68, Fleet-Street, London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars street. Technical translations effected. Drawings and lithographs prepared.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS of STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of
ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS
of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of
Lordon to machinery. don Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street

H UNT'S PATENT ORE SEPARATOR AND GOLD WASHING MACHINE.—Information respecting the above machines can be obtained application to Mr. William WARD, 95, Bishopsgate-street Within, or Mr. Join Hunt, at his works, Porthleven, Helston, Cornwall.

N.B.—Any person making or using the above machines, without previously obtaining a license, will be proceeded against according to law.

U L C A N I S E D I N D I A - R U B B E R,
FOR ENGINEERS AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES.
VALVES- for Marine and Land Engines' Steam Packing, sheet or roll.
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ardens, &c. MACHINE BANDS—for all descriptions of Machinery.

MACHINE BANDS—for all descriptions of AMACHINE BANDS—for all descriptions of AMACHINE GAS TUBING—with or without wire.

GAS TUBING—with or without wire.

GAUGE GLASS RINGS: WASHERS.

Price Lists free on application.

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their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by
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to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to
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NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give no to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give no that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

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CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and HEON and STEEL
WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES,
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT, STRONGER
and THIRTY PER CENT, CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD
OF STRENGTH.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

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IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,

From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

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CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster
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THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC
AND SURVEYING.

By WILLIAM RICKARD,
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING
JOURNAL 26, Fleet-street: of the author, and of all booksellers.

ALLWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividend bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. Per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable in formation. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

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ST. MCHALLS & GUESE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSES, TREDINNICK AND CO., ST. MICHAEL'S POUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON,

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS or the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 22d day of October inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.*

And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WM. MICHELL,

WM. MICHELL,
Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 9, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall..

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINES, situate in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Monday, the 30th day of October inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, the several DE-MISES or GRANTS by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on. and all the MINING MACHINERY and MATE-RIALS at and upon the said mines, including—ONE 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS about 11 tons each.

11 tons each.

ONE 26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER about 10 tons.

3 balance-bobs, with wrought-iron connection pieces, and also the pitwork cogether with the the account-house furniture, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines, full particulars of which appear in hand-bills.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 10, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Office of the Registrar of the said Court, on or before Wednesday, the 24th day of October instant, stating the bighest price which will be given for the whole or any portion of the unsold MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS now lying at and upon NORTH HALLENBEAGLE MINE, in the parish of St. Agnes, full particulars of which may be obtained at the office of the said Registrar.

The above may be inspected on application to the balliff in charge thereof at the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Truro, October 10, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH ALFRED MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Registrar of the Vice-Warden's Court, at Truro, until Wednesday, the 24th day of October inst., stating the highest price which will be given for the MINE SETTS or GRANTS, the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHIER EFFECTS at SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINE, in the parishes of Phillack and Gwinear, full particulars of which may be obtained at the office of the said Registrar. For inspection, apply to Mr. WILLIAM MOSS, in charge thereof. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, October 10, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of the Court has appointed Wednesday, the 24th day of October Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated the 16th day of October, 1865.

Dated the 10th day of October, 18

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL WILLIAM MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 23d day of October instant, to SEND in THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MIGHELL, E8q., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 10th, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL WILLIAM MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court. By PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at WHEAL WILLIAM MINE, in the parish of Luxulyan, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—ONE 22 in. ROTARY ENGINE and fig-wheel. ONE BOILER, 8 tons. Iron stamps ande, stamps heads, bobs, several fathoms iron and bucket rods, and buckets; new whim, 60 fms. whim chain, kibbies, 12 fms. footway, plunger pole, stuffing box and gland, horse engine, pumps of various sizes, a quantity of new and old iron and timber. buddles, dressing shed, launders, smiths' tools, and various other articles in general use in mines.

The mines, machinery, &c., may be inspected on application to WILLIAM TRELEVEN, the balliff in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 19th, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER of the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY voluntarily, but subject to the supervision of the Court, was, on the 8th day of October instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by the above-named Crenver and Wheal Abraham United Mining Company (Limited), and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon. Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Turo. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavits evifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Turo, on or before the 27th day of October instant, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents.

nstant, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitionen heir solicitors, or agents.

CARLYON AND PAULL, Truro, Cornwall (Agents for Messrs. Kimber and Ellis, 199, Gresham House, London, Solicitors for the Petitioners).

Dated Truro, October 11th, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Notice is hereby given, that a FETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 8th day of October Instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Humphry Willyams, Edward Brydges Willyams, Edward Sheppeard Carus-Wilson, and Arthur Champion Phillips Willyams, all of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, bankers and copartners, and George Stoughton Arnall, of the same place, merchant, creditors of the sald company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, London, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October inta., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the pecilioners, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Fruro.

ruro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and ffidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, rithin 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge

per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 27th day of October inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents. KIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the petitioners).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, 1, Bedford-row, London (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, October 11th, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed Friday, the 19th day of October instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office. deposited at the said office.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.

Dated the 1st day of October, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

In the Consolidated Causes of—
TREGASKIS V. RABEY.
READ V. SAME.
BRAY V. SAME.
BRAY V. SAME.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to the several Orders made in the above-mentioned Causes, and dated respectively the 16th day of August 1st, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 22d day of October inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.

nadermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—
ONE 24 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER complete.
Capstan and shears, 10 in. capstan rope, balance-bob, pumps of various size,
1 windbore, 1 doorpiece, 1 8 in. stuffing box and gland, 16 in. matching piece,
30 fms. 8 in. plunger lift, 14 fms. of bucket lifts, 18 in. plunger pole, 30 fms. of
8 in. rods, 10 fms. of bucket rods, horse whim and rope shaft tackle, pulleys of
various sizes, launders, bars of different sizes, smiths' bellows, anvil, vice, and
tools, miners' tools, quantity of new and old timber, carpenters' bench, scale
and beams, cross-cut and hand-saws, bucking mills, cast steel, and a variety of
other materials in general use in mines.
For further particulars apply to the person in charge thereof,
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro,
JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 10, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Hollow v. Hollow and Others, dated the 2d day of July last, at the Registrar's the offernoon.

v. Hollow and Others, dated the 2d day of July last, at the Registrar, Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.

2 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thomas Hollow (As executor of the last will and testament of James Hollow, deceased), 133 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant A. Quintrell, 25 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant John Roche (As administrator of the estate and effects of J. M. Roche, deceased); and 7 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant G. D. Sandy Of and in the said MINES.

F. HEARLE COCK, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for R. H. Bamfield, Plaintiff's Solicitor, St. Ives), Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 10, 1866.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.
VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

M. In the parish of St. Ive. near Liskeard, on Thursday, the 18th day of October instant, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the mine, viz.—ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with TWO 10 ton ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, and TWO BOILERS, to tons each.

ONE 20 in. DRAWING ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with crusher attached, and ONE BOILERS tons,
124 in. crusher complete.

Beams, scales, and weights.

NE BOILER 8 tons,
1 24 in. crusher complete,
1 capstan and shears,
20 fms, 6 in. flat rope,
1 water-wheel, 30 ft. high, 2½ ft. wide
with 12 heads of stamps attached,
and dressing-floors complete,
5 tons % in. and other chain.
10 tons of railroad iron.
Large drying tube,

Beams, scales, and weights.

1 Iz ft. and 3 6 ft. water-wheels.
Several good sheds.
Sundry lots of timber.
A quantity of useful articles in the
material houses.
Account-house furniture.
1 8 ton boiler, and various other articles. Large drying tube.

Refreshments will be provided at Eleven o'clock. The auctioneer-calls attento to the above materials, which are in good condition, and as it is intended sell the whole in one day an early attendance is solicited.

Wadeland, Liskeard, October 1, 1866.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, within five miles of the town of Northampton. The COGENHOE ESTATE, comprising several FARMS, WATER CORN MILE, SUNDRY COTTAGES, forming nearly the whole of the village; PLOTS of BUILDING and ACCOMMODATION LAND, the whole containing together 445 Acres; the MANOR, with extensive rights of Fishing; also the important MINERALS under the Estate, of HONSTONE, POTTERY CLAY, SILVER and GLASS SAND,—the whole producing a present rental of £1300 per annum.

MINERALS under the state, of IRONSIONE, FOITERY CLAY, SILVER and GLASS SAND,—the whole producing a present rental of £1300 per annum.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, AND CO, are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the George Hotel, Northampton, on Saturday, December the 8th, at One for Two o'clock precisely, in Twenty Lots, the COGENHOE ESTATE, freehold and tithe free, situate about midway between Northampton and Wellingborough, intersected in part by the Peterborouga branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and only a quarter of a mile from the Billing station, comprising several FARMS, WATER CORN MILL, the greater portion of the VILLAGE BUILDING and ACCOMMODATION LAND, the whole containing about 445 acres, and producing a rental of £1300 per annum, independent of the undeveloped mineral wealth comprised therein. Also, the MANOR or LORDSHIP of COGENHOE, with valuable rights of fishing. To capitalists this estate offers a wide field of enterprise, and assures a certain prospect of sound and unlimited trade. Inexhausthic beds of the finest clays, on a hill with white sand and loam, making first-class red and white bricks, tiles, drainage plpes, and terra cotta, giving a trade which will command the London market, to which there is ready access by railway and canal at remunerative rates: 10 feet of iron ore extends over more than 200 acres. This ore is now in great request in the iron-producing districts, with all of which this estate is in direct communication. By utilising the white clay and sand above the ore, the latter would be got free of expense. There are large deposit of limestone and grave ballast. There is an excellent plant on the estate, and a line of rails already laid down, so that/operations, either in the brick or iron trade, may be commenced at once.

There is a right of way over several level crossings on the Northampton and

aiready laid down, so that operations, either in the brick or iron trade, may be commenced at once.

There is a right of way over several level crossings on the Northampton and Peterboro' line of railway to the navigable river Nine. Holes will be sunk to show the minerals, and also intending purchasers will have permission to make such further borings at their own expense.

Manufactured and raw mineral samples of this estate are to be seen at the offices of Messrs. Farebrotter, Clark, and Co., 5, Lancaster-place, Strand at Messrs, Dawson, Bryan, and Dawson, solicitors, 33, Bedford-square; and at Messrs. Markham, Northampton, where particulars and plans of the property may be had; also at the place of sale, the "Hind," Wellingborough; the "Royal Hotel," Kettering; and the "George," Market Harborough. The lands will be shown on application to Mr. James Sharman, Cogenhoe.

Rangor Slate Cuarry.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the TAN-Y-BWLCH (BANGOR) SLATE QUARRY, about five miles from Bangor, in close proximity to the celebrated same price in the market.

The quarry may be almost termed a maiden quarry, the workings having been only opened sufficient to prove the quality of slate, and quantity inexhaustible. For further particulars apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiters.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE GRANITE SETT QUARRIES, SITUATE AT NEVIN, CARNARVONSHIRE.

M. R. W. DEW WILL SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO GRANITE SETT QUARRIES, situate close to the town of Nevin, and within three-quarters of a mile from the beach, where there is a good natural harbour for ships, and ample room for storing winter stock, and to which a right of trainway has been secured.

No. 1 QUARRY is FREEHOLD, and comprises about THREE ACRES, No. 2 QUARRY is held on a LEASE, renewable every seven years, in perpetuity, on payment of £40 each renewal.

They have been opened at a large outlay by the Nevin Granite Quarry Company (Limited), and the quality is such that it cannot be surpassed (if equalled) for street pavements in any part of the kingdom. The increasing demand for setts must render this an opportunity rarely to be met with as a safe and profitable investment.

For particulars and price, applyto Mr. John, 26. Market-street, New Market-

ntanie investment.

For particulars and price, applyto Mr. John, 26, Market-street, New Market-place, Manchester; and to Mr. W. Dew, Auctioneer, Wellfield House, Bangor.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, BY TENDER, the EXTENSIVE and

VALUABLE COLLERIES, called the CLIFTON, KERSLEY, and DEN-TON COLLIERIES, now in working by the owners, viz.:—
The CLIFTON and KERSLEY COLLIERY, situate in the immediate vicinity
of Manchester, and extending under from 800 to 900 statute acres of land, coin
or prising the mines now in working, which are some of the most valuable mine
in the Lancashire coal fields, and for the produce of which there is a never

failing demand.

Also, jointly with or separately from the above, the DENTON COLLIERY situate between the towns of Ashton-under-Ly.e and Stockport, in the centro of a large manufacturing district; this colliery is working the thick upper seam of the Lancashire coal fields, and comprises those now being worked. The whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES and other PLANT used to the working of the mines at these collieries to be purchased by the intending lesses.

the working of the finites at these tensions an appointment being made for the lessees.

The terms of letting can be seen upon an appointment being made for the purpose, at the offices of Messrs. Helps, Parker, and Birch, Chester, to whon tenders, stating the amount of dead rent, royalty, and purchase money for plant, are to be sent on or before the 3ist of October, 1866. The proprietors denote bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For permission to view apply to John Fletteier, Esq., Clifton-house, nea Manchester; and to Messrs. Helps, Parker, and Birch, solicitors, Chester.

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NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, MAUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BollLers, which have attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BollLers, which have attention by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and SYVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and eof the best iron, and war-lifaby SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and war-lifaby SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and war-lifably SHAFTS of ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLIS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to creet the same, where required. where required.

Messrs. Nicholls, Mathews, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

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ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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Foreign mines supplied on the best terms, and at the shortest notice. Second-hand Mining Machinery and Pitwork in Stock; also a new 4 and a 2-horse
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PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING.

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CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
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Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
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Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for eash or for payment
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CALLOWAY'S PATENT CONE TUBES FOR STEAM
BOILERS.—The introduction of these vertical taper tubes into the ordinary fixed boliers PROMOTES the NECESSARY CIRCULATION of WATER, and thus INCREASES THEIR STRENGTH and DURABILITY.
Their adoption not only adds to the steam-producing power of the flues, but renders the practice of hooping with angle or tee iron rings quite unnecessary. The tubes have now been in use upwards of 14 years, and above 22,000 are in work in various parts of the country, with the best results.
They can be easily fixed in existing boilers (owing to their taper form) by any boller maker, but can only be obtained from the patentees, W. and J. Galloway and Sons, Engineers and Boller Makers, Manchester.

ITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—The EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL, is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

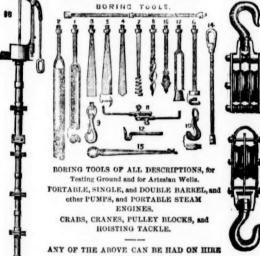
Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tampings than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect ha all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Webb and do., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

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OR PURCHASE.

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-lating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Holsting Tackie of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-plication.

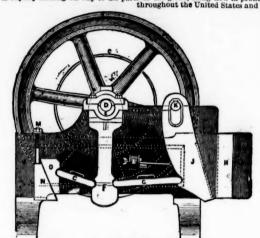
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TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chill, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Moreom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable law, about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the laws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Thos. Goldsworthy & Sons.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. William Hunt.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly,—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Messrs, Ohd and Maddison, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington. Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of ilmestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton.

JOHN LANCESTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

SLAS WILLIAMS.

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MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS (the original patentees and first makers of wrought-fron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-fron tubes and fittings, Warchouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

PICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., TURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Gun Cotton-By Royal Letters Patent.



This wonderful material, which may be used in hard or soft rock, and for every description of mining and quarrying work, has been still FURTHER REDUCED in PRICE. It will be found VERY MCCH CHEAPER than powder, FAR LESS DANGEROUS, and PRODUCING NO SMOKE it may be used with great advantage in deep cuttings or close ends. In favour of gun-cotton much has been said; it seems destined to supplant gunpowder to a very great extent.—Vide Scientific Review.

The advantages of gun-cotton for mining purposes consist—1. In its immense power and velocity of discharge.—2. The absence of smoke.—And, 3. That if exposed to damp it can be restored by drying, and rendered as effective as at first.—Engineer.

One well-known characteristic of gun-cotton is that of freedom from smoke and deleterious gases, hence its adaptation to mining purposes; whilst its great power renders a less amount of boring necessary, and the process of tunnelling and excavating cheaper and quicker.—Standard.

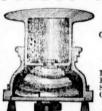
Experiments show that in blasting rocks 1 oz. of gun-cotton would produce the effect of ozs. of powder.—Morning Pow.

Every contractor, mine owner, and quarryman should give GUN COTTON an immediate trial. Small cases are prepared specially for sample orders, and may be obtained, with full particulars, from—

THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.

AGENT—Mr. Thorne.

173, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C. PRENTICE'S BLASTING GUN. COTTON.



THOMAS TURTON AND SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,

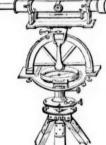
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CKANK PINS, CON. NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL,
BLISTER STEEL,
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GERMAN STEEL,

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL
T. T U R T O N,
EGGE TOOLS MARKED
WM. GREAVES & SON.

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers. SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C. Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.



JEFFERY MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT
MAKER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

TO MINE MANAGERS, AGENTS, AND SURVEYORS.

TO MINE MANAGERS, AGENTS, AND SURVEYORS.

GENTLEMEN,—I most respectfully beg to inform you that my Manufactory for Mine Surveying and Drawing Instruments is now in full operation, and TheodoLitres, Dials, Levels, Measuring Chains, Engine Courtors, Cases of Drawing Instruments, and all kinds of Surveying and Medigitis, Protractors, Cases of Drawing Instruments—and Republic Mapping in the stock or made to order on the shortest notice.

Having been confined for several years exclusively to the manufacture of irrs-class Mine Surveying Instruments—which profession I trust I have to some degree mastered to manufactures, which cannot be surpassed for accuracy and general good quality by any firm either in the metropolis or the provinces.

All kinds of repairs and alterations made to instruments.

All work executed under my own direct supervision, and none but experienced assistants employed.

All work guaranteed as first-class for quality and accuracy, and, if found otherwise, forfeited. Soliciting was been supported.

assistants employed.

All work guaranteed as first-class for quality and accuracy, and, if found otherwise, forfeited. Soliciting your kind favours,

I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

Camborne, July 28, 1866.

A. JEFFERY.

This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the SOLE LICENSEES.

MESSRS. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C., Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LICENCES.

Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

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THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON:

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One of the best modes of at lising scientific researches, and the most successful modes of authorized at the modes of a tilling scientific knowledge to enable him to do his work with the greatest ease to himself and with the greatest benefit to his employer, and this object has been well attained. Mr. Bayliss has culled a large number of important facts from the best writers upon the subject, and then given the results of his own experience as to the best modes of autilising scientific researches, and the most successful modes of manipulation.

London: Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and all booksellers.

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buck ley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesydderwen, Mold.

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Arrangements have been made for illustrating advertisements with block engravings, &c. Subscriptions, payable in advance:—One year, post free, £2 2s.; half-year, post free, £1 1s.; quarter-year, post free, 66. Remittances may be made in postage stamps. Advertisements and orders to be addressed—"Charles Ryland and Sons, The Mount, Handsworth, Birmingham."

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Shipbuilding Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. Bell, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE WREXHAM ADVERTISER, DENBIGHSHIRE, FLINT-SHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES REGISTER (Established 1848).—The town of Wrexham forms the centre of a large and important agricultural and mining district, which, from the increasing attention of capitalists, aided by the advantages afforded by new railways, is rapidly increasing in population, and bids fair to rival Wolverhampton in commercial importance. The Advertiser, partaking of the general prosperity, has largely increased its weekly circulation, 1000 more copies being now issued of each impression than at the close of 1864, and it now has a circulation more than double that of any other paper published in Denbighshire and Flintshire, and is the only medium by which advertisers can fully and effectually communicate with the public generally in those counties. Price 2d., stamped 3d. Published by Bayley and Bradley, Advertiser office, Wrexham.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN
COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764-2)
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every mourning, price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North
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98 - Fully Pd.
99 - Aug. 1809
- Fully 1809
- Full 1809
- Fully 1809

... Sept. 1861 ..June, 1864 ..May, 186; ..Aug. 1869 ..Sept. 1861

Jan. 1864 Sept. 1866 Mar. 1866 July, 1866 April 186 Aug. 1866 Aug. 1866 June, 1866 June, 1866 June, 1866

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

| BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES. |
|--|
| Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Business. Total divs. Per share. Last paid. |
| 1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire* 10 0 0 8 7 8 0 10 0 Aug. 1866 |
| 200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just 91 5 0 300 488 15 0 5 0 0 May, 1866 |
| 0000 British Slate Company 9 0 0 9 per cent Sept. 1866 |
| 19 00 |
| 0 10 0 10 10 1000 |
| The state of the s |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| 24 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistockt 1 0 0 460 430 440 1036 0 0 6 0 0 Sept. 1866 |
| 58 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne 128 17 6 |
| 6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleert 2 14 6 7 5 5 1/4 14 5 6 0 2 6 July, 1866 |
| 300 East Darren, l, Cardiganshire 32 0 0 113 10 0 2 0 0. May, 1866 |
| 128 East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan 24 5 0 400 384 10 0 5 0 0. Sept. 1866 |
| 5000 East Rosewarne, c, t, Gwinear 2 15 0 114 0 10 6 0 1 6 Jan. 1866 |
| 1906 East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron 3 9 0 10 246 10 2 7 6 0 7 6 May, 1866 |
| 2800 Foxdale, l, Isle of Man* 25 0 0 69 0 0 0 10 0Oct. 1866 |
| 5000 Frank Mills, l, Christow 3 18 6 214 3 5 6 0 5 0. Feb. 1866 |
| 15000 Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man* 4 0 0 18 1816 1916 5 5 0 0 10 0 Sept. 1866 |
| 5908 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helstont 40 0 0 2114 18 20 10 10 0 0 10 0 Sept. 1866 |
| 1024 Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeardt 8 10 0 34 30 34 37 10 0 1 10 0 June, 1866 |
| 6000 Hingston Down, c t |
| 400 Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire, Wales 18 15 0 470 0 0 3 0 0 May, 1866 |
| 9000 Marke Valley, c, Caradon 4 10 6. 436. 436 436 3 9 0 0 2 0Oct. 1866 |
| 3000 Minera Boundary, l, Wrexham 1 00 0130. 0 30. Mar. 1866 |
| 1800 Minera Mining Co. l, Wrexham* 25 0 0 170 202 8 0 4 5 0 Aug. 1866 |
| 40000 Mwyndy Iron Ore* : |
| 600 Pant-y-Glien, sl. * |
| 200 Parys Mines, c, Anglesey* 50 0 0 |
| 1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant 10 6 7 25 221/4 25 81 7 6 0 10 0 Aug. 1866 |
| 512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer 1 50 534 10 0 5 0 0 Sept. 1866 |
| 6000 South Darren, la |
| 2000 Tinomoft a 4 Dool Illomont 9 0 0 11 21 0 10 10 1 0 1 Tan 1900 |
| 3000 W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet 60 58 60 13 7 6 2 0 0 Aug. 1866 |
| 100 West Wheel Saton a Combustant 47 10 0 185 100 100 400 4 0 0 0 0 100 1000 |
| 512 Wheal Basset, c, Illogant 5 2 6. 85 75 80 622 0 0 1 0 0Oct. 1866 |
| 100 Wheat Prior delin a Down 20 0 0 |
| |
| noon Wheel Pose a Sacritor |
| 396 Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne 58 10 0, 160 155 160 231 15 0 5 0 0, Oct. 1866 |
| |
| |
| 17000 Wicklow, c, i, Wicklow 2 10 0, 2336. 23 231/4 16 9 0. 0 18 0. Oct. 1866 |
| |
| BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE. |

| | Bryn Gwyn, I, Mold* | 9 0 0 | | | | | | 6Aug. | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------|---|------|-------|----|----------|------|
| 2880 | Clifford Amalgamated, c. Gwen | 31 0 0 | 91/4 71/6 8 | 3 | 5 6 | 0 0 | 10 | 0June, | 1865 |
| 1055 | Craddock Moor, c, St. Cleer | 10 18 0 | | | | | | 0June, | |
| 6000 | East Carn Brea, c, Redruth | 3 15 0 | 214 . 2 214 | | 0 5 | 0 0 | 5 | 0June, | 1865 |
| 20000 | Mining Co. of Ireland. :. l, cl | 7 0 0 | 2112 2034 21 | 1 | 9 18 | 11. 6 | 16 | 1July, | 1865 |
| 6000 | New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. t | 1 6 6 | | | 0 13 | 0 0 | 2 | 0. Oct. | 1865 |
| 6000 | West Basset, c. Illogan+ | 1 10 0 | | 2 | 6 14 | 0 0 | 5 | 0. July, | 1865 |
| 1024 | Wheal Exmouth, l, Christow | | | | - | 0 | 2 | 6 Oct. | 1865 |
| 1024 | Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniott | 8 0 0 | 12 10 12 | 5 | 9 17 | 6 0 | 10 | 0Mar. | 1865 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

| 15000 | Cape Copper Mining*† | 7 0 0 | 10 91/4 | 934 | 2 12 6 0 10 0April,1866 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------------------------|
| | East Indian Coal, Calcutta | | | | |
| | Fortuna, l. Spain*+ | 2. 0 0 | | | 1 5 4 0 2 0Oct. 1866 |
| | Gonnessa, l.* [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £2 | | | | 7½ per cent. per annum. |
| 15000 | Linares, t. Spain*† | 3 0 0 | | | 11 6 4 0 5 0 Jan. 1865 |
| | New Wildberg, ! | | | | 0 12 0 0 2 0 Aug. 1865 |
| | Panulcillo, c*† | | 31/4 31/4 | 23/4 | 10 per cent Yearly. |
| 10000 | Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet | 20 0 0 | 6 | 8 | 2 19 8 0 16 8Dec. 1865 |
| 97500 | Port Phillip, g, Clunest | 1 0 0 | 34 1/2 | 34 | 0 15 6 0 1 0July, 1866 |
| 20000 | Scottish Australian Mining Co. +. | 1 00 | 74 36 | % | 0 1 0 0 0 9 May, 1866 |
| 11000 | St. John del Rey, Brazil* | 15 0 0 | | 49 | 68 15 0 4 0 0 June, 1866 |
| 50000 | Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 2 | 5000 12s. 6d. | pd.] | | 0 9 0 0 1 0Jan. 1866 |
| 40000 | West Canada Mining Company | 1 0 0 | | | 0 19 6 0 2 6 May, 1866 |

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

| | Alten and Quænangen United, co | | 10 0 | _ | | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0Nov. 1853 |
|--------|----------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|---------|------|---------|----|---|---|----|--------------|
| 20000 | Australian, c. South Australiat | 7 | 7 6. | - | | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0June, 1865 |
| 2464 | Burra Burra, c. South Australia. | - 5 | 0 0. | - | | | 325 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0. Dec. 1864 |
| | Cobre Copper Company, c, Cubat. | 40 | 0 0 | 314 | 134 | 21/4 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0Jan. 1865 |
| 10000 | Copiapo Mining Company, Chilit | 16 | | - | | | 6 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0Nov. 1862 |
| 100000 | Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil** | | 14 0. | * | | | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9Dec. 1863 |
| | English and Australian, c | 2 | 10 0 | - | 3/4 | 136 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0Aug. 1864 |
| 25000 | Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotiat | 20 | 0.0 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0June. 1864 |
| 68000 | Kapunda Mining Co., Australiat | 1 | 0.0 | - | | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0June, 1864 |
| 10000 | Lusitanian (Portugal) + | 2 | 10 0 | _ | | | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0June, 1865 |
| 103815 | Mariquita and New Granadat | 1 | 0.0 | - | | | 0 | | | | | 6July, 1859 |
| | United Mexican, s. Mexico | 28 | 5 0. | 21/ | 134 | 21/4 | • | | | | | 0Sept. 1864 |
| | Vancouver, cl*+ | 5 | 0 0, | - | | | | | | | | 0. Nov. 1864 |
| | Yudanamutana, c, S. A. * | 3 | 0 0 | 1 | 34 | % | | | | | | 0Aug. 1863 |

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES

| NON-DIVIDEND FORE | 10 | -4 | 4 | M I | NED. | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|--------------|
| Shares. Mines. | | aid | | | | | | . Last Call. |
| 35000 Alamillos, I, Spain*+ | | 0 | | | 134 | | | Fully pd. |
| 100000 Anglo-Brazilian, g*+ | | 9 | 0 | | | | | May, 1866 |
| 40000 Brittany Silver-Lead Mines, France* [15750 18s. pd. | -1 | _ | | | | | | |
| 25000 Capula. s. Mexico*† | | 12 | 0 | | 13/4 | 11/4 | | Aug. 1866 |
| 30000 Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua* | . 2 | 10 | 0 | | 31/8 | 314 | 136 | July, 1866 |
| 10000 Copiapo Smelting, Chili* | . 10 | 0 | | | | | | April.1866 |
| 300 Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia 150 £100 pd | 1., 1 | 50 £ | 270 | pd | .1 | | | Nov. 1866 |
| 50000 East del Rey, g. Brazil* | . 2 | 15 | 0 | | | | | June, 1866 |
| 15000 El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company | . 4 | | | | | | | Jan. 1866 |
| 8000 English and Canadian Mining Company* | . 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Fully pd. |
| 40000 Fortune, c. West Australia | | 0 | 0 | | | | | Fully pd. |
| 50000 Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada* | . 1 | 10 | 6 | | 1/4 | 84. 1 | 0s. | Aug. 1866 |
| 80000 Great Northern, c, South Australia * | | 11 | 6 | | | | | Sept. 1862 |
| 10000 Great Barrier Land. Mining, &c., New Zealand | | 0 | | | | | | Fully pd. |
| 12000 Nerbudda Coal and Iron* [6000 £5 pd., 3000 £3 pd.] | | - | | | | | | .Aug. 1865 |
| 50000 Nova Scotia Land and Gold | . 1 | 15 | | | | | | .Sept. 1865 |
| 15000 Otea, c. New Zealand* [5000 fully paid] | . 1 | 10 | 0 | | | | | April.1866 |
| 15000 Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico | . 1 | | 0 | | | | | June, 1863 |
| 6000 Peel River Land and Mineral* | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Stock. |
| 30000 Pestarena, g*† | . 2 | 0 | 0 | | 114 | 13/ | 2 | Aug. 1866 |
| 23000 Quebrada, c. Venezuela*+ | . 10 | 0 | 0 | | - | | | Fully pd. |
| 10178 Rhenish Consoli fated, I [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.] | 1 | money | | | | | | May, 1866 |
| 50000 Rossa Grande, J. Brazil* | | 7 | 6 | | | | | April, 1864 |
| 15000 San Pedro del Monte, s, Mexico* | . 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Jan. 1866 |
| 10000 San Roque, l. Spain | . 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Fully pd. |
| 30000 Val Antigoria, g*+ | . 0 | 15 | 0 | | | | | July, 1866 |
| 6000 Val Sassam, s. c. l*+ | . 5 | 10 | 0 | | | | | April.1866 |
| 5000 Valgodemard Mining Company* | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Fully pd. |
| 50000 Vallanzasca, g. Italy** | . 0 | 15 | 0 | | - | | | .July, 1866 |
| 45000 Victor Emanuel, c, Italy* | . 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Fully pd. |
| 20000 Washoe, q, [10000 £5 pd., 10000 £4 pd.] | | _ | | | | | | any par |
| 80000 Worthing, c. South Australia*† | . 1 | 0 | 0 | | 5/8 | 3/4 5 | | .Fully pd. |
| 7500 Yorke Peninsula, South Australia | . 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Fully pd. |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

| Shares | Banks. | 1 | aid | t. | L | ast P | | Bus. | done | ٠. |
|------------|---|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|----|------|--------|----|
| 40000 | Alliance*† | 25 | 0 | 0 | | 2016 | | 1814 | 19 | |
| | Australian Mort. Land and Financet | | | 0 | | 534 | | | | |
| | Australasiat | 40 | 0 | 0 | | - | | 65 | 67 | |
| 10000 | Bank of Egypt + | 25 | 0 | 0 | | 30 | | | | |
| | Bank of New Zealandt | | | | | 18 | | 16 | 18 | |
| 25000 | Bank of Otago*+ | 10 | 0 | 0 | | 7 | | 3 | 5 | |
| 25000 | Bank of Queensland*+ | 25 | 0 | 0 | | - | | | | |
| 50000 | Bank of Victoria, Australiat | 25 | 0 | 0 | | NAME . | | 39 | 41 | |
| 50000 | Brazilian and Portuguese* | 10 | 0 | 0 | | 9 | | 8 | 9 | |
| 8915 | Canada Company + | 32 | 10 | 0 | | 80 | | | | |
| 50000 | Canadian Loan and Investment*† | 2 | 10 | 0 | | 11/6 | | | | |
| 40000 | Chart. Bank India, Aust. & Chinat | 20 | 0 | 0 | | 18 | | 17 | 19 | |
| 30000 | Char. Merc. India, Lond. & Chinat | | 0 | 0 | | 37 | | 34 | 36 | |
| 50000 | | 10 | 0 | 0 | | 17 | | 14 | 16 | |
| 20000 | Colonial | 25 | 0 | 0 | | 40 | | 37 | 39 | |
| 40000 | Company of African Merchants, ** | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| 150000 | Consolidated Bank** | 4 | 0 | o | | 53% | | - | - | |
| 200000 | Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England** | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | | 31/4 | 33/4 | |
| 10000 | Discount Corporation ** | 20 | 0 | 0 | | -/8 | | -/10 | - /* | |
| 20000 | East London*† | 5 | 0 | 0 | | 31/4 | | | | |
| 20000 | English, Scottish, & Aust. Chart + | 90 | 0 | | | 19 | | 17 | 18 | |
| 20000 | English and Swedish** | 90 | | | | 14 | | | | - |
| 250000 | English and Swedish*† General Credit and Finance of London*† | 6 | | | | | | 31/4 | 31/4 | ** |
| 20000 | Imperial Bank** | 20 | | 0 | | 25 | | 23 | | |
| 150000 | International Financial Society*† | 5 | 0 | | | | ** | 31/4 | 314 | |
| 200000 | International Land Credit* | 6 | 0 | | | | | U/8 | -/4 | |
| 4000 | London African Trading** | 10 | 0 | | | | | | | - |
| 50000 | London Chartd. Bank of Australia | 90 | 0 | ŏ | | | | 22 | 23 | |
| 27500 | London and Countyt | 90 | | | | 64 | | | | ** |
| 40000 | London Financial Association * † | 95 | | | | 11 | | 814 | | |
| 79000 | London Joint-Stock | 15 | | | | 44 | | 41 | | |
| 5000 | London Mercantile Discount*+ | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | | ** | 40 | ** |
| 10000 | London and South-Western*† | 90 | | | | 18 | | | | |
| 50000 | London and Westminstert | 20 | | | | 98 | | 60 | 94 | |
| 50000 | Mercantile and Exchange*† | 11 | 10 | | | | | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| 17156 | Metropolitan and Provincial* | 90 | | | | 11 | | | | |
| 20000 | Mineral Rights Association* | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| 20000 | National of Australia | Â | | 0 | ** | | | | 6 | |
| 90000 | National of Liverpool* | 10 | | | | 13 | | | 0 | |
| | Nationalt | | | | | 72 | | 66 | 80 | |
| 27500 | New South Walest | 90 | 0 | | | 45 | | 43 | | |
| 40000 | Union of Australia† | 25 | | | | 47 | | 46 | | |
| 80000 | I'nion of Londont* | 15 | | | | 46 | | 44 | | |
| 20 44 48 5 | | 100 | - | 44 | * * | | | 44 | ud a . | |

| PROGR | ESSIVE | MINE | S. |
|-------|--------|------|----|
| | | | |

| | | | | [001: 10, |
|----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | PROGRESSI | VE MINES. | | Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. do |
| | Shares, Mines. | Paid. Last Pr. Bus. de | one. Last Call. | 5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes 3 0 0 |
| - | 4000 Ballacorkish, Lof Man Lev | 1 10 0 2 | Oct. 1866 | 6 15000 Penhale and Lomax, s-l 1 5 0 — 512 Penhallow Moor, s-l 9 10 0 — |
| | 3200 Bedol Aur, I, Holywell | 2 6 8 — | July, 1866 | |
| | 500 Billins, I, Flint 30 | | | 200 Pentre Lygan, l* 30 0 0 |
| d. 66 | 500 Billins, t, Filnt. 3 1000 Blaendyffryn, s-1* 6000 Bollngey Hill Consols, c 1248 Boscawell, t, c, St. Just. 5000 Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 3 200 Brynford Hall, t, Flint. 2 5000 Bryn Gwlog, t, Flint. 3 5000 Caldbeck Fells, t, Cumber.* 1000 Camborne Consols, c 1 4000 Camborne Consols, c 1 4000 Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran. 1 8000 Cape Cornwall, c, St. Just.* | 50 3/4 1/4 | July, 1865 Sept. 1866 | 5 512 Polbreen, t, St. Agnes 8 0 0 — |
| 66 | 1248 Boscaswell, t, c, St. Just | 1 0 | Sept. 1866 June, 1866 | |
| 66 | 200 Brynford Hail, I, Flint 28 | 0 0 — | .Jan. 1866 | 6 6000 Prosper Un., t, c, St. Hilary 8 14 0 |
| 86 | 5000 Bryn Gwiog, I, Flint | 0 0 | June, 1864 | 1 12000 Redmoor, c, t, Callington 1 9 6 |
| 66 66 | 1000 Camborne Consols, c 18 | 10 0 | July, 1866 Feb. 1864 | 5000 Rhafna, t, Carnaryon* 0 11 0 |
| 56 56 | 8000 Cape Cornwall, c, St. Just* | 8 10. 1% 1 1% | July, 1866 Jan. 1866 | 3973 Rosewarne Consols, c 5 2 6 |
| 86 | 2000 Caradon & Phonix Cone # (| 19 0 | Aprll,1865 | 6 6000 Rosewall Hill and Kansom 3 10 6. 34. |
| 66 66 | 914 Caradon Cons., c, St. Cleer 30 1000 Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan 25 | 13 6 | Aug. 1866 Sept. 1866 | 20500 Snaefell, l, Isle of Man* 1 00 — |
| 66 | 6000 Carn Camborne, c, Cambn. 2 4005 Cardigan Cons. * [1000 £5 pd., | 0 6 288 1 11/4 | Oct. 1866 | 400 Silver Brook, s-l, Carmar.* 2 0 0 |
| 66 | 600 Cardiganshire, l* | 0005 £4 58. pa. j | April, 1866 Mar. 1866 | 12000 Sortridge Cons., c, Tavist., 1 12 0 |
| 36 | 600 Cardiganshire, l* | £1% pd.] | Mar. 1866 Mar. 1865 | 6000 S. Alfred Cons., c, Phillack 1 0 0 |
| 36 36 | 0500 Castell Carli Dochan, g (| | Aug. 1866 | 100 South Bryn Gwlog, t 7 0 0 |
| 36 | 2000 Corn Citicen, f, Filint* 2500 Central Minera, t* 16000 Central Sinailbeach I 3000 Chiverton, I, Perranzabu 8 3000 Chiverton Moor, I, Perranzabu 8 4000 Clara Unit I, Ponterwyd * 216000 Coolartra & Bond*(5300 & 1 pd., 256 Condurrow, c, f, Camborne f 5000 Connorree, c, sul, Wicklow* 1 2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan. 19 1024 Copper Hill. c, Redruth 12 | 7 6 | April,1866 | 1024 South Camington, 8-1 5 12 6 1%1% 11% |
| 6 | 3000 Chiverton, l. Perranzabu. 8 | 17 6 4 416 | Fully pd, Aug. 1866 | 3000 So. Chiverton, s, l, Perran, 5 15 0 |
| 16 | 3000 Chiverton Moor, l, Perranz. 5 | 11 0 51/4 43/4 5 | Aug. 1866 | 2000 Bouth Cornwan, 6 10 0 0 |
| 6 | 16000 Coolartra & Bond*[5300 £1 pd., | 10700 16s. pd. 1 | July, 1865 Feb. 1865 | 2283 South Crenver, c, Crowan., 12 9 0 |
| 6 | 256 Condurrow, c, t, Camborne 76 | 10 0 35 40 | Palls ad | 6000 S.Doicoathatthatth.Con. 2 10 6 |
| 6 | 2450 Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan, 19 | 14 9. 4 6. 414 5 | Fully pd. July, 1866 | 5000 So. Exmouth, l, Christow. 2 17 0 |
| 6 | 1024 Copper Hill, c, Redruth 12 | 10 0 | June, 1866 | 1024 So. Heroustoot, t, Liskeard 5 to 0 |
| 6 | 6500 Cornish Clay and Tin* | 8 0 :: | Fully pd. May, 1866 | 4000 South Minera, l, Wrexham* 5 0 0 |
| 6 | 861 Crane, c, Camborne 32 | 4 6 | July, 1866 | 96 South Pant-y-Gof, l 27 0 0 |
| 6 | 3000 Crenver & Wh. Abraham*. 4 12000 Crelake, c, Tavistock 3 | 0 0 | Mar. 1866 July, 1866 | 30210 South of Scotland* 0 17 6— 937 So. Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan. 24 10 10. 14 12 14 496 So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog.† 18 18 9 22 19 21 |
| 6 | 2500 Crowan Consols, c. Crowan 5 | 11 0 | July, 1866 Dec. 1865 | 496 So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog. 18 18 9 22 19 21 6000 South Wheal Grenville, t, c 0 15 6 14 36 |
| 6 | 6000 Cuddra, t, St. Austell 4 35000 Dale, t, North Stafford 1 | 0 0 . 48 38. 58. | Fully pd. | 4159 South Wheal Leisure t.c. 1 10 0 |
| 6 | Darren, t, Caruigan | 4 0 | April,1866 | 519 South Tolone a Pedenth 9 10 0 |
| 6 | 4076 Devon and Cornwall, c 6 5000 Devon Great Maria* 7 | 0 0 | May, 1866 | 3000 South Trevenna, t, c* 2 0 0 |
| 6 | 5000 Devon Great Maria* | 0 0 | July, 1866 | 280 Spearne Moor, t, St. Just. 6 19 6 — |
| 6 | 656 Ding Dong, t. Gulval 48 | 14 6 | Sept. 1865 | 4000 St. Day Unit., t, Redruth 15 10 0 — |
| 1 | 20000 Dolfrwynog, g* 0 25000 Dundalk, Ireland, l* 0 3000 Dyfngwm, l, Wales 12 | 15 0 | June, 1864 April, 1866 | 940 St. Iyes Consols, t, St. Ives. 9 15 0 7 5 7 760 St. Ives Wheal Allen, t 17 12 0 — |
| - 1 | 3000 Dyfngwm, l, Wales 12 | 6 0 | | good St. Last Cons. 4 50000 81 and good 50 and 3 |
| 5 | 1000 Eaglebrook, !• | 19 0 — 10 0 21 21 22 | Feb. 1865 | 7000 Stiperstones, t, Salop* 4 0 0 — |
| 5 | 1000 East Basset and Grvlls, t 3 | 50 | July, 1865 | 920 Stray Park, c, t, Cambornet 39 18 0 |
| 5 | 6000 E. Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 0 2000 East Buller, c, Gwennap 2 | 6 6 | Oct. 1865 Mar. 1865 | 3500 Tin Hill, t, St. Austell 1 8 0 — |
| 5 | 4000 East Chiverton, l. Perranz. 2 | 6 9 214 1 11/2 | Sept. 1866 | 6000 Tolcarne, c. Camborne 2 14 0 |
| 5 | 4000 East Chiverton, l, Perranz. 2 2048 E. Falmouth, s-l, Kenwyn. 5 | 0 6 | April,1864 | 579 Trelyon Consols t St Ives 15 10 0 |
| 5 | 6000 E. Grenville, c, Camborne 3 4000 E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c. 9 | 0 6 1/2 % | May, 1866 Aug. 1866 | |
| 5 | 6145 East Jane, s-l, Cardinham. 2 | 17 6 | April,1865 | 501 Tresavean and Trethurrup 15 10 0 — |
| 1 | 6000 East Laxey, l, Isle of Man* 2 1000 East Moor, s | 5 0 — | Dec. 1865 Aug. 1866 | 4096 Treweatha, s-l, Menheniot. 6 17 0 |
| | 1000 East Moor, s 0 3986 E. Providence, t, Uny Lel. 4 | 18 3 1/2 3/4 | Aug. 1866 | 6400 Trondyphin 19 0 4 6 |
| 6 | 5000 E. Tresavean, c. Gwennap. 0 6000 East Snaefell, l. I. of Man* 2 | 0 0 | May, 1865 Dec. 1864 | 1000 Trumpet Cons., t, Helston. 11 10 0 10 |
| 6 | 5610 East Seton, c. Camborne 0 | 11 0 | Oct. 1865 Jan. 1866 | 20000 Vale of Towy, l, Carmarth. 0 17 6 |
| | 6000 East St. Just, t* | 0 0 — | April, 1866 | |
| 5 | 1190 E. Wh. Agar, c. St. Cleer. 12 | 17 0 1% | Jan. 1865 | 90000 West Peam to |
| | 2048 East Wheal Grylls, t, c 3 4000 E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock† 11 | 11 0 33/4 23/4 3 | July, 1866 July, 1866 | |
| 6 | 15000 Ellen Unit., c,z,St. Agnes* 1 6144 Esther Und., t, Cardinham 0 | 0 0 | Nov. 1866 July, 1865 | 1000 West Com Erfin 19 5 0 0 |
| 8 | 6000 Fortescue Consols 0 | 12 6 | | 256 West Damsel, c. Gwennan, 28 10 0 |
| 6 | 6000 Furze Hill Wood Con Buckl | 16 | June, 1866 Feb. 1866 | 5000 West Godolphin f 2 0 0 |
| 6 | 10000 Fursdon, c* [5000 £1 10s.] 1026 Garden, t, Morvah | | Mar. 1865 | 12000 W.Maria & Fortescue Lam. 3 8 0 |
| 1 | 4096 Garlidna Unit t. Wendron 5 | 7 7 | Mar. 1866 Feb. 1866 | 1 1000 West Nanty, I* 10 0 0 |
| 1 | TOO CHAWLON, C. ANVISCOCK S | 0 0.0 | Feb. 1866 | 1000 West Rose Down, c, Linkin. 16 10 0 |
| 3 | 6000 Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c 4 40000 Glasgow Caradon c* [3000 £1 pd | ., 1000 10s. pd. l | Sept. 1866 | |
| 1 | 2000 Golch Hill, I, Flintshire 1 | 13 5 | Sept. 1865 Aug. 1866 | 510 West Tolers a Redwith 40 0 0 0 07 |
| 5 | 6000 Gothic, s-L Cardigan 2 | 10 0 | Fully pd. | 612 W.Wh. Frances, t, Holganiol 15 0, 10 . 4 5 5000 W.Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes 2 13 6 . 16 . 14 14 1000 W.Wh. Martha, c, s, Stoke, 1 5 6 |
| 3 | 486 Grambler and St. Aubynt. 69 4096 Great Caradon, e, St. Ives. 3 | 9 0 14 % | Fully pd. July, 1866 Aug. 1866 | 5000 W. Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes. 2 13 6. 14 14 16 10000 W. Wh. Martha, c, s, Stoke. 1 5 6 |
| | 10000 Great Devon and Bedford. 2 | 10 0 | Mar. 1866 | 1360 W. Wh. Prosper, t, Lanivet 5 18 0 — |
| 1 | 3000 Gt. East Lovell, t. Heiston 1 | 15 0 | May, 1866 | 1 5000 Whariedate mining Co |
| 9 | 5000 Great North Downs, c 5 | 18 0 | Oct. 1866 | 6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan 6 8 0 — 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls, t 7 18 6 — |
| 1 | 40000 Gt. Northern of Ireland* 0 12500 Gt. No. Laxev(Isle of Man)* 0 | 10 0 | Feb. 1865 | 1 519 Wheat Buller Redruths 19 10 0 98 94 98 |
| 3 | 40000 Gt. Northern of Ireland 0 12500 Gt.No. Laxey(Isle of Man) 0 6000 Great Retallack, s-l, b 1 | 17 0. 108 12 14 | April,1866 | 1000 Wheal Curtis, c, Crowan 15 18 4 |
| 1 | 6000 Great South University, 5-1, 1 | 9 6 — | July, 1866 Aug. 1866 | |
| | 3000 Great West Chiverton, l 1 | 0 0 | June, 1864 | 849 Wheal Emily Henrietta, c. 16, 0.0 |
| 1 | 6000 Gt. Wh. Busy, c. t. Kenwyn 16 | 17 6 — ··· 19 6 — ··· | June, 1863 | 4000 Wh. Emma, c, Buckfastlel. 3 19 0 — 6000 Wheal Grenville, c, Camb. † 9 6 0 11/224s, 260 |
| 3 | 1798 Gt. Wh. Fortune, t, Breage 26 10000 Great Wh. Metal, Breage*. 2 | 12 0 41/2 | July, 1866 Sept. 1866 | 1 1094 Wh. Grviis, t. Perranuthn, 10 11 0 |
| 1 | 119 Great Work, t, Germoe100 | 0 0 | May, 1865 | 4860 Wheal Hartley, c, Gwinear 2 10 1 — |
| 1 | 2500 Grit and Stapeley, l* 10 | 0 0 | July, 1864 Aug. 1866 | 4860 Wheal Hartley, c, Gwinear 2 10 1 |
| 1 | 10240 Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c. 4 6068 Gwydyr Pk. Con., Llanrwst 1 6000 Hallenbeagle, c, Kenwyn 2 | 12 6 — | Aug. 1866 | 512 Wheal Jane, s-l, Kea 10 10 0 — |
| 1 | 6400 Harwood / Durbara* | 9 0 | Aug. 1866 Sept. 1864 | 728 Wheal Margery, t, c 22 14 10. — |
| 1 | 6400 Harwood, l, Durham* 0 5000 Havan, l, Cardigan* 4 | 15 0 — | Mar. 1866 | 728 Wheal Margery, t, c 22 14 10. — 100 Wheal Mary, t, Lelant 36 2 6 — 6000 Wheal Mary Florence, c* 1 10 0 — |
| 1 | 5000 Hendre, J. Flint* | 14 0 | July, 1866 April 1865 | |
| | 2000 Havain, t., c. Calstock. 3 5000 Hendre, t., Flint*. 4 6000 Hlogan, t. c. 0 6000 Lady Bertha, c., Tavistock; 3 3000 Leawood, c. t. Lydford. 3 1019 Leeds and St. Aubyn, t. c. 19 963 Lelant Cons. t. Tav. Lelant 2 | 19 6 — .: | June, 1866 | 6000 Wh. Norris, t, c, St. Cleer. 4 6 1 |
| | 3000 Leawood, c. I. Lydford | 17 6 — 3 6 — | July, 1866 June, 1866 | 1024 Wh. Par, t, St. Blazey 8 8 9 |
| 1 | 1019 Leeds and St. Anbyn, t, c 19 | 13 4 | Mar. 1866 Mar. 1863 | 1024 Wheal Polmear, c 8 13 9 |
| | 963 Lelant Cons. t, Uny Lelant 35 160 Levant, c, t, St. Just 10 | 8 1 — :: | Mar. 1863 | 1500 Wheal Sarah, t, Lanivet 0 13 8 — 6000 Wheal Sparnon, c, Redruth 2 4 0 — |
| | 2000 Lower Park, l, Denbigh* 3 3000 Maes-y-Safn, l* 20 | 11 0 | Jan. 1864 | 1920 Wh. Trannack, c. Sithney, 1 12 3 |
| 1 | 5000 Mandlin, c. Lostwithiel | 7 0 :: | May. 1865 | 2044 Wh. Tremayne, t, Gwinear 7 1 3 |
| | 6000 Mandlin, c, Lostwithiel 4 5000 Merllyn, l, Flint | 15 6 | May, 1865 | 4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 10 10 0 |
| | | | Sept. 1863 Aug. 1865 | 1200 Wheal Trevenna, t, c* 8 0 0 — 4098 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 10 10 0 — 4450 Wheal Vlow. t, Perranaab 1 7 0 — 6000 Wheal Union, c, Redruth 5 1 11 — |
| 1 | 640 Mount Pleasant, l, Mold . 4 1924 Nanglles, t, c, Kea . 26 4000 Nanteos, l, Cardigan* . 1 12 Nant Minera, l* . 6 250 Nanty Mines, l, Montgom. 20 | 0 0 | ::Oct. 1866 | |
| | 4000 Nanteos, l, Cardigan* 1 | 5 0 12 15 | Fully pd. Jan. 1865 | |
| - | 512 Nant Minera, 1 6 | 10 0 | | MISCELLANEOUS. |
| - | 6000 New Clifford, c. Gwennap* 2 | 0 0 2 134 24 | Mar. 1866 Dec. 1864 | |
| 1 2 | 6000 New Clifford, c, Gwennap* 2 24000 New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 120 6400 N. Crow Hill, l, St. Stephen 3 | 00 12s. pd.] | Dec. 1864 Aug. 1866 | 60000 Anglo-American Telegr. *† 10 0 0 1736151/4 16 20000 Anglo-Mexican Mint† 10 0 0 17 16 17 |
| 1 | 6000 New East Birch Tor, t 1 | 2 6 | June, 1865 | 20000 Anglo-Mexican Mint† 10 0 0 17 16 17 600000 Atlantic Telegraph*† 100 0 0 80 65 70 |
| | 6514 New E. Russell, c. Tavistk. 0 | 10 6 | Sept. 1866 | |
| | 6400 Nether Hearth, I, Dufton 1 400 New Hendra, t, c, Breage 14 6400 New Pembroke, t, c 0 | 11 0 :: | May, 1865 Mar. 1866 | 25000 Bolckow, Vaughan*† 17 10 0 18½16½18½ 6000 British American Landt. 44 0 0 25 |
| | 6400 New Pembroke, t. c 0 | 19 0 — | July, 1866 | 5348 Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg. *100 0 0 90 85 90 |
| | 5755 New Treleigh, c, Redruth 4 960 New Trevenen, t, Wendron 8 | 14 0 | May, 1866 | 20000 City London Real Prop. * 5 0 0 31/4 4 5 |
| 1 | 470 Newtonards Min. Co. Down 50 | 0 0 | Aug. 1866 | 20000 City London Real Prop. *† 5 0 0. 3½. 4 5 20000 City Offices *† |
| 1 | 4096 New Wheal Lovell, t 1 15000 New Wheal Martha, c* 1 400 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 53 | 0 0 | Fully pd. | 20000 Consolidated Discount*7 12 10 0 — |
| 4 | 6000 North Chiverton, L 2 | 6 0 | Sept. 1866 June, 1866 | 42000 Copper Miners of Eng. † [2000 £25 pd., 40000 £100 pd. 10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 10 0 0 7 6 7 |
| 1 | 16000 North Devon, s-l* 0 | 16 0 — | July, 1866 April,1866 | 20000 E. Indian Land, Credit*†. 10 0 0 — |
| 1 | 5000 No. Dolcoath, c, Camborne. 3 6000 North Downs, c, Redruth 4 | 11 4 14 36 14 | Ang. 1866 | 100000 Egyption Com & Trader #4 0 0 0 316 4 |
| 1 | 6000 North Downs, c, Redruth. 4 1361 No. Grambler, c, Redruth. 6 | 14 9 | Aug. 1866 | ### ### ############################## |
| | 6000 North Jane, t. s.l. Kenwyn. 3 | 0 6 a 34 1 | July, 1865 Sept. 1866 | 10000 Eng. & Scottish Marine* 5 0 0 |
| 1 | 6000 North Kit Hill, t, c* 1 | 0 0 | Sept. 1866 | 25000 Fairbairn Engineering*7. 5 0 0 5 236133 |
| 1 | 6000 North Kit Hill, t, c* 1 2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just 10 20000 Nth. Minera, l, Wrexham* 1 | 0 0 | Fully pd. | 1 toto Freehold Ld & Brickm * 4 0 0 |
| 1 | 4000 N.Phœnix.c, Linkinghorne 4 | 4 0 | May, 1864 | 20060 General Stm. Navigation 14 0 0 27 25 27 |

| 1 | | | |
|----|--------|--|----|
| | | | |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| 3 | | | |
| 1 | | Anglo-American Telegr. *† 10 0 0 17% 151/4 16 | |
| 3 | | Anglo-Mexican Mint† 10 0 0 17 16 17 | |
| 5 | | Atlantic Telegraph*†100 0 0 80 65 70 | |
| 3 | | Australian Agriculturalt. 20 10 0 20 18 20 | |
| 5 | | Bolckow, Vaughan + 17 10 0 181/2161/2181/2 | |
| 3 | | British American Landt 44 0 0 25 | |
| 5 | 5348 | Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg. * 100 0 0 90 85 90 | |
| 3 | | ChinaStmship&Lab.Coalt 11 0 0 | |
| 5 | | City London Real Prop. * 5 0 0 3 % 4 5 | |
| | 20000 | City Offices*1 15 0 0 512 4 5 | |
| 5 | | Commercial Unt. (Insu.) 5 0 0 612 51/4 6 | |
| | | Consolidated Discount*† 12 10 0 | |
| 3 | | Copper Miners of Eng. + [2000 £25 pd., 40000 £100 pd.]., | |
| 3 | | Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 10 0 0 7 6 7 | |
| 3 | | E. Indian Land, Credit*†. 10 0 0 | |
| 3 | | Ebbw Vale Iron Co. * † 23 0 0 12 6 | |
| 3 | 100000 | Egyptian Com. & Tradg. *† 9 0 0 3 4 | |
| 3 | | Electric Telegraph † 100 0 0 137 132 137 | |
| 5 | 50000 | English and For. Credit*† 7 10 0 31/2 3 4 | |
| 3 | | Eng. & Scottish Marine*† 5 0 0 | |
| 1 | | Fairbairn Engineering*†. 5 0 0 5 | |
| 3 | 30060 | Fore-street Warehouse*t 12 0 0 12% 12% 13% | |
| | 2000 | Freehold Ld & Brickm. 4 0 0 May, 186 | 10 |
| ч | | General Stm. Navigation† 14 0 0 27 25 27 May, 18 | 4. |
| 3 | 4000 | | • |
| 3 | 20000 | Home and Colon. Assur. *† 5 0 0 11/4 13/4 | |
| ß. | | Hudson's Bayt 20 0 0 1716% 17 | |
| | 20000 | Humber Iron works*† 20 0 0 | |
| 8 | 80000 | Im. Land Co. Mersailles*† 10 0 0 2% 2% 3 | |
| 3 | 100000 | Imperial Mercan. Credit * 7 10 0 | |
| 8 | 80000 | Joint-Stock Discount*† 10 0 0 | |
| B | 20000 | London and Caledonian of 5 0 0 | |
| 5 | 12000 | London Dist. Telegraph * 5 0 0 34 114 | |
| | 148525 | London Gen. Omnibus *† 4 0 0 32% 3% | |
| 8 | 5000 | London and Glas. Engl. of 20 0 0 | |
| 6 | 64500 | London & Prov. Marine*† 2 0 0 21/2 | |
| 9 | 40000 | Millwall Ironworks*† 5 0 0 | |
| 8 | 15000 | Royal Mail Steam*† 60 0 0 115112 115 | |

 $b, \, \text{blende} \, ; \, cl, \, \text{coal} \, ; \, c, \, \text{copper} ; \, g, \, \text{gold} \, ; \, l, \, \text{lead} \, ; \, s, \, \text{silver} \, ; \, sl., \, \text{slate} \, ; \, s-l, \, \text{sflver-lead} \, ; \, t, \, \text{tin} \, ; \, s, \, \text{zinc.}$

. Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange *.* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon those who have the power to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected wit the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office will meet with ready attention.

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